The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 6177. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Success of the Waverley Celebration in London.

Destructive Storms and Freshets in England.

The Tichborne Trial Adjourned Until November.

A Vote of Censure Defeated in the Spanish Cortes.

The Opposing Parties in New-Hampshire Exchange Senators.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Waverley Celebration a Great Success—Distinguished Personages in Novel Characters—Heavy Freshets in the West of England and Violent Thunder-Storms in the Vicinity of London.

LONDON, July 7.—The Waverley celebration, in aid of the erection of a monument to Sir WALTER SCOTT, was an immense success, and realized £500 toward that object. The Prince and Princess of WALES, Prince and Princess CHRISTIAN, Prince TECK, the Marquis of LORNE, the Princess LOUISE and Prince ARTHUR were present, and danced in character costumes as the Lord of the Isles, Die Vernon, Waverley, Ivanhoe, Flora MacIvor, Madge Wildfire, Amy Robsart, Rothsay, &c.

LONDON, July 7.—Great freshets have occurred in the Derwent, Wye, Severn and Costa (?) Rivers, and have caused heavy loss to the farmers by the destruction of buildings and crops. Unusually severe thunderstorms have visited the suburbs of London. Many churches were set on fire by the lightning and destroyed, and a number of lives were lost. Six tramway conductors have been fined in London for overcrowding their cars.

The Tichborne Trial—Adjournment Till November.

LONDON, July 7.—In the Tichborne case, today, the re-examination of the claimant was brought to a close, and the trial was adjourned until Nov. 7.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Prussian Military Law to be Enforced in Alsace and Lorraine—Probable Ministerial Change in Spain—The Government Sustained in the Cortes—General Amnesty Under Consideration.

BERLIN, July 7.—The Emperor WILLIAM leaves Berlin to-morrow morning for Ems. The *Augsburg Gazette* announces that the Prussian military law will be speedily enforced in Alsace and Lorraine.

MADRID, July 7.—It is believed that Señor MORET will resign the direction of the Ministry of Finance after the presentation of the report of the Committee upon the Tobacco Monopoly. A vote of censure to the Government has been rejected in the Cortes by 119 to 61. A proposition for a general amnesty in Spain and its Colonies is under consideration in the Cortes.

WEST INDIES.

Cuban Officials Anxiety Regarding the Steamer Fortun-Prince—Capital of Jamaica to be Changed.

HAVANA, July 7.—VALMASEDA is at Sancti Espiritus; CEBOLLINO is sick with vomito, and VERDUGO is the Acting Captain-General. Advices from Hayti to the 6th, state that fears were entertained for the safety of the steamer *Port-au-Prince* from New-York, which was then sixteen days overdue. Advices from Jamaica to the 6th, state that in two months the seat of Government will be removed from Spanish Town to Kingston. Lumber and shingles are much wanted. It is reported that the Government will not continue the arrangement with the Pacific mail steamers. The *Rising Star* will sail for New-York on the 7th. Commander SELFRIDGE and other exploring officers are among her passengers.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Darien Survey Unsuccessful—Revolutions Begun, in Progress and Completed.

HAVANA, July 7.—Advices from Aspinwall to the 3d state that the United States ship *Guard* sailed for New-York on the 30th ult. It is believed that the survey is unsuccessful, the lowest altitude being 619 feet. Advices from Magdalena to the 19th ult., state that the political revolution has been suppressed. Advices from Guatemala to the 13th ult. state that the revolution continued, and that the revolutionists held several important places. Advices from Honduras to the 11th state that a general amnesty had been granted, excepting Gen. XATRUCH and his adherents. Advices from Chili state that a revolution is expected there.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Action of the Senate in Redistricting Manchester—Senator Smith Acts With the Republicans and Senator Barker With the Democrats.

CONCORD, N. H., July 7.—Today the early part of the afternoon session of the Senate was taken up in disposal of general business, after which Mr. FLING, Democrat, offered a resolution that a committee of two be appointed by the President to visit Manchester during the adjournment, view the city, hear parties, and report on Tuesday next as to the necessity of a change in its ward lines. Mr. HALL, Republican, said the Republicans had no objections to such a committee, but, as the Senate stood tied, it was fair and under rules, that the right of ballot should not be denied. His party desired to retire and report a member of said Committee, and he offered an amendment to that effect. On a call of the roll the Senate stood tied, and the amendment was lost. Mr. CAMPBELL, Republican, wanted to know if the right of ballot was to be denied them. Mr. HALL said: "Let it go, we will defeat the resolution." Mr. BARKER, from District No. 9, said he had agreed during the recess to vote for such a resolution and should do it. He was as true a Republican as any, but he thought the city ward lines should be changed. The vote on the resolution of Mr. FLING stood 7 to 5, Senator SMITH acting with the Republicans throughout. The result of the vote produced smiling faces among the Democrats, who rushed from the Chamber to congratulate their party friends. The Committee consists of FLING and BARKER, The Senate adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow. The House will adjourn Saturday to 4 P. M. on Monday, and it will take all of next week certain if not longer to close the session. The charges against Senator SMITH, for infidelity and non-fulfillment of pledges to the Democrats previous to his election, in the form of affidavits from several interviewing partisans, are all ready made out and in type in this city, ready to be promulgated when it is found advisable.

WASHINGTON.

An Appeal on Behalf of a Captive Cuban Officer—Trouble With the Kiowa Indians—The Little Affair at the Corea—Interviewing a Railroad Car—Bowen Not Out of Trouble Yet—Ku-Klux Investigation—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Several gentlemen from Philadelphia, for the most part, it is understood, called on Mr. DAVIS, Assistant Secretary of State, yesterday, and sought the intercession of our Government in behalf of the life of the Cuban Gen. CAVADA, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment during the war, and who is now in the hands of the Spanish authorities. It was not urged that our Government could make any efforts for his release other than in the way of friendly intercession, but it was resolved to use such endeavors in his behalf as could be done in the interest of humanity. The representations which were proper to be made to the Spanish authorities were telegraphed to the Consul-General of this Government at Havana, Mr. HALL. He has replied that he has complied with his instructions, but the probabilities of the success of the effort are not stated.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

SATANTA and BIG TREE, the principal chiefs of the Kiowa Indians, having been captured, there is now a contention between KICKING BIRD and LONE WOLF for the ascendency in influence over the tribe. LONE WOLF is one of the worst Indians on the Plains. He is desirous of leading his braves on the war-path against the pale faces, and will do so if they yield to his persuasions. KICKING BIRD, on the other hand, is peacefully disposed. He promised Gen. SHERMAN that he would have the mules restored to the reservation which were stolen at the time when the seven teamsters were killed, for whose murder the three Chiefs first named were arrested. He seems to be using his best exertions to fulfill his promise, since reports come that he has sent word to the reservation that he is collecting the mules and will send them in. He also reports that he is getting the tribe together, and that they will settle down on the reservation. From these accounts it is inferred that he is proving stronger with his tribe than LONE WOLF. While the number of the Kiowas is now but small, they might cause a good deal of alarm and damage along the neighboring frontiers, and it is hoped that peaceful counsels will prevail. The story recently reported that the attack on the teamsters was made because the white chief, Gen. SHERMAN, was believed to be with the train, was a pleasant fiction, as it is known that the Indians were careful not to incur his personal displeasure, and their alarm was greatly increased by the report spread among them that it was the train of the white chief which they had pillaged.

THE COREAN AFFAIR.

Full dispatches concerning the affair at Corea are expected from Admiral ROGERS and Minister LOW by the mail which arrives in San Francisco the last of this week. Up to this time no accounts have been received except the brief telegrams which have been given to the public, and before expressing approval or disapproval of the course which has been pursued, the Government will await full reports.

INTERVIEWING A SPECIAL CAR.

Since Senator SUMNER'S trunks were interviewed last December, and made such astonishing revelations, all similar oracles have been dumb. Yesterday, however, the special car in which the President usually travels was attached to a train which came in to this city. A passenger in another car had his attention attracted to this, and somehow learned from it that the President was coming *incognito* to the Capital. To make sure of this supposed fact, the car, it is understood, was carefully watched till all the rest of the train had been vacated, and it was then put down for certain that he was waiting inside till he could venture out without being seen. One of your contemporaries accordingly announced the President's mysterious arrival, while he meanwhile was quietly passing the hours at the residence of Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, at Newark, unconscious of the strange pranks of his special car.

BOWEN'S PARDON.

The *Star* is authority for the statement that Ex-Congressman C. C. BOWEN received a telegram last evening from a friend at Long Branch stating that the pardon in his case would be forwarded by today's mail and would reach here this evening, and that it is reported that New-York officers are here awaiting his release, when, it is said, he will be again arrested upon the requisition of Gov. HOFFMAN to answer the charge of mutilating the Court records of that State.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DEATHS IN PARIS.

Dr. W. E. JOHNSTON, a well-known American physician in Paris, has called the attention of Minister WASHBURNE to the fact that exaggerated reports of mortality in Paris have been circulated, and as evidence of the actual state of things has inclosed to him the official statement, which exhibits the number of deaths in Paris for the recent week, as compared with those of London for a similar one, and also as compared with the deaths in Paris for the corresponding week in 1870. The official statement of the Physician of the Prefecture of the Seine shows that in Paris, with a population of 1,825,274, according to the census of 1866, there were, from the 20th to the 18th June, of the present year, a total of 1,250, of which 1,013 were from causes not specified. In London, with a population, according to the census of 1871, of 3,253,469, from the 20th May to the 3d June, the total number of deaths was 1,399, of which 895 were from causes not specified. The report shows that there were sixteen cases of small-pox in Paris and 229 in London. If the deaths from wounds, included under the head of other causes, be deducted, Paris exhibits a better state of health than during the same period of last year. It appears by the table that the sanitary condition of Paris is satisfactory, and that no epidemic prevails. The number of deaths during the corresponding week of 1870 was 1,144. Among the deaths of the present week there has been no exceptional number of accidental deaths.

NEW-YORK APPROPRIATIONS.

The appointment of H. W. HOWELL as Clerk, and JOHN STEWART as night inspector of the New-York Custom-house have been approved.

SALE OF LIQUOR BY DRUGGISTS.

In response to queries on the subject of the liability of apothecaries who sell wines and liquors as medicines, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue reasserts the former decision of the Bureau, declaring apothecaries liable who sell liquors, except when they are compounded with other medicines, and thereby lose their identity as wines or spirituous liquors.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

On special inquiry at the Department of Agriculture, today, it was officially ascertained that there has been no analysis of cotton and other reports for July, not more than three-fourths of them having been received, and none from Texas and other distant States. The assurance is given that no specific points on the subject have been furnished to the Department to any parties whomsoever.

NAVIGATION OF SALT LAKE.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury decides that vessels navigating Great Salt Lake are not required to be documented, said lake having no outlet to any navigable waters.

HON. A. H. LAFLIN.

The Conspiracy of His Political and Personal Enemies Against Him—A Plain Statement of the Case.

From the Utica Herald, July 7.

The Albany *Argus* stated editorially, yesterday, that Hon. A. H. LAFLIN, formerly member of Congress from the Herkimer District, had been indicted for perjury by the Grand Jury of Herkimer County, and that his trial would come off this week. A statement of this kind, striking at the reputation of an esteemed citizen and the tried and trusted representative of a large and influential Congressional district for three successive terms, should not have been made public without some explanation of the circumstances surrounding it. We have taken great pains to get these circumstances exactly as they are. It is clear, from the information we have, that a more cruel and wicked injustice than this indictment was never perpetrated. It is a conspiracy, planned by the enemies of Mr. LAFLIN, partisan and otherwise, to cast a stain upon a reputation that is without one blot, a wicked plot, to vilify a man who has served the people honestly and faithfully. We affirm whereof we know, and we are glad to be able to assure the friends of Mr. LAFLIN, whose names are legion, and whose number is not limited by party bounds, that the matter will be brought to a speedy trial, and that Mr. LAFLIN'S vindication will be overwhelming to his enemies. We publish herewith a plain statement of the facts in the case. Every word of it can be relied upon.

At the late June term of the Herkimer County Court an action of replevin was tried, wherein BYRON LAFLIN was plaintiff, and J. and D. HARTMANN were defendants, and which action was brought on a claim for the delivery to the plaintiff of a railroad bond issued by the Charlotte, Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad Company, of North Carolina, of the denomination of $1,000. This bond had been left in the hands of Hon. ADDISON H. LAFLIN, while member of Congress, in January, 1870, for safe keeping, and while it was in his custody it was sent away from Washington by mistake, in one of his franked envelopes. It was subsequently discovered in the hands of JOHN HARTMANN, at Herkimer, who received it about the 14th day of February, 1870. In June following, Hon. A. H. LAFLIN, having learned this fact, authorized a demand upon HARTMANN for the bond, which was not complied with, and about Jan. 1, 1871, he made a demand therefor in person, both upon JOHN HARTMANN and upon DOUGLAS HARTMANN, his son, who claimed to have obtained it by purchase of his father, and who alleged that he afterward disposed of it to some person whose name he professed not to know.

Thereupon a suit was commenced in the name of BYRON LAFLIN to recover the said bond, and on the trial above-mentioned Hon. ADDISON H. LAFLIN was sworn and gave evidence as to the placing of the bond in his hands, its disappearance, and the subsequent demand upon the HARTMANNS after the discovery thereof in their hands. A large number of witnesses were sworn, who testified to repeated declarations of JOHN HARTMANN that he had received this bond from A. H. LAFLIN, M. C., which declarations were made long before this transfer of the bond.

The trial resulted in a verdict for BYRON LAFLIN, the plaintiff, and thereupon the case was presented to the Grand Jury, then in session, for the purpose of obtaining an indictment against the HARTMANNS for a larceny of the bond in question. When the case came before the Grand Jury—a body made up in a large measure of the political opponents of Hon. ADDISON H. LAFLIN and of personal enemies in his own party—the idea was conceived of making an attack upon him by indicting him for evidence he had given in support of the attempted indictment against the HARTMANNS.

A pretended discrepancy between the evidence given by Mr. LAFLIN on the trial and before the Grand Jury was seized upon and some person induced to become complainant. In detailing his connection with the bond before the Grand Jury, he stated the fact that after the bond was placed in his care, he handed it to Hon. A. W. TANNER, member of Congress from this State, who, after having it a short time, returned it to him. This episode in the transaction was not stated upon the trial, nor was any inquiry made by either side upon this point. But, in order to lay some foundation for a proceeding against Mr. LAFLIN, the three attorneys of defendants appeared before the Grand Jury and testified that Mr. LAFLIN was asked upon the trial if he had, after receiving the bond parted with the possession of it to any one else, and that he had answered this inquiry in the negative.

This statement—the essential evidence upon which the indictment is founded—is entirely untrue. His pretended evidence and on which alone the alleged perjury is predicated, was never given. Such is the recollection of Hon. H. PRESCOTT, the Judge who presided at the trial, and there is no trace of any such evidence or inquiry on his minutes as was alleged by the prosecuting witness before the Grand Jury. Nor is there any trace of any such evidence or inquiry on the minutes kept by Messrs. EARL & SHIPMAN, counsel for the plaintiff. And finally, the entire jury panel of twelve jurors have united in an emphatic statement to the effect that no such inquiry was made on the trial, and no such evidence given.

The facts as disclosed have covered the promoters of this attack upon Mr. LAFLIN with confusion and alarm. Nobody dreads the approaching trial of this indictment except those who prompted it, and those upon whose evidence it was found, and whose evidence is looked for to excuse in some way this reckless and shameful assault. Mr. LAFLIN is at Herkimer, urging on the trial. He has no apprehensions, except of delay. For delay there is no excuse. The facts are all recent, the whole transaction is within the knowledge of persons readily accessible, and Mr. LAFLIN is entitled to the prompt vindication which must follow the mere form of trial.

How the Car Companies Treat Their Sick Horses—Sharp Letter from Mr. Bergh.

At 10 o'clock on Thursday morning a horse attached to a "Green line" car on reaching Twenty-third-street was attacked with the new disease which is making such sad havoc among the public stables. The poor creature was removed from the car to a spot where it fell, in Madison-avenue, opposite the square. Soon afterward Mr. BERGH passed by, and noticing the condition of the horse, immediately sent word to the depot of the Company, offering the use of the ambulance of the Society, but no notice was taken of this offer, and the poor animal lay in the roadway all through the day in the sweltering sun, suffering great agony. The Police reported the case, and repeated messages were sent up to the stables begging that some steps be taken to remove the horse, but in vain. Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, twenty-four hours after the horse fell, the Police again reported to Mr. BERGH'S office that the animal was still lying in the road. The residents in the neighborhood had attended to the poor creature, supplying it with food and water, and a rug was placed under its head by some kind-hearted woman. Mr. BERGH immediately wrote the following letter to JOHN GREEN, the President of the line, instructing the messenger to deliver it in person:

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, NO. 696 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

John Green, President Forty-second and Grand-street Line:

SIR: There is a horse belonging to you or your company, as I am informed, lying on Madison-avenue, near Twenty-third-street, in a dying condition, evidently abandoned to die. This horse I saw yesterday at 11 o'clock, and I immediately sent word to your office, but, with a heartless indifference, which I forbear to qualify, you now your worn-out or disabled servant to perish on the pavement, when you know that this Society has an ambulance at your disposal, free of charge, to take the creature to the shelter of your stables. I now notify you, in accordance with law, that if said animal is found there three hours after this notice, I will have you arrested and punished as you deserve.

HENRY BERGH, President.

This was at first treated with contempt, but at 12 o'clock a team of horses was at Mr. BERGH'S office for the ambulance, from the depot, and the poor horse was eventually removed safely to the stable, after having laid in the roadway for twenty-four hours without shelter.

A Philadelphia Mystery Solved.

A few days ago the Philadelphia *Telegraph* published an account of the finding of the body of an unknown man, in the Delaware River, and gave a list of the articles found in his pockets. It now appears that the remains were those of a Mr. CHALOMEAUX, who was the lover of Mrs. ROSE, who died "of a broken heart" in Newark last year. Our readers will remember the fate of that unfortunate woman—her long struggle with a divorced husband in the Courts for the possession of her property, her failure to establish her rights, her death, and the unprecedented crowds of ladies in attendance at her funeral. Mr. CHALOMEAUX, after her death, appears to have been quite despondent, and, it is supposed, committed suicide. Among the papers found upon his body was a prospectus from a firm of marble-cutters, offering to erect a head-stone over the grave of Mrs. ROSE, with the name "Marie" engraved upon it.

VETERANS OF THE GULF.

Meeting of the Society of the Army and Navy at Newport.

Gen. Sheridan Succeeds to the Vacant Chair of President Farragut—Oration of Col. Hawes, of New-York—Memorial of the Late Admiral Farragut.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7.—The Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf held its third annual meeting in the Academy of Music today, Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN, Senior Vice-President, in the chair. A resolution offered by Rear-Admiral BAILEY, declaring Lieut.-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN President, by a viva voce vote was unanimously adopted, and the following-named gentlemen were elected in like manner: Vice-Presidents, Rear-Admiral THEODORE BAILEY, representing the Navy, and Major-Gen. W. H. EMORY, on the part of the Army; Recording Secretary, Col. GRANVILLE P. HAWES; Corresponding Secretary, Major JAMES E. MONTGOMERY; Treasurer, Brevet Brig.-Gen. JACOB SHARPE; Executive Committee, Gens. Sharpe, Duncan, S. Walker, H. B. Sargent, G. Sahuyler, Crosby, Cole, Robert Watts, and Major Montgomery. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Admiral FARRAGUT were adopted. The matter of histories was left to a committee of three, to be appointed by the President. The design of the old badge was adopted. A vote to print a list of regiments, batteries and other organizations connected with the Army of the Gulf was passed, and New-York was selected as the next place of meeting, Oct. 19, 1872. In the evening Col. HAWES, of New-York, delivered the oration.

COL. HAWES' ORATION.

Mr. President and Comrades of the Army and Navy of the Gulf:

Among the poems left us by the poet SCHILLER, there is none more thoughtful and tender than his "Feast of Victory." It is a brief description of the first reunion of the Grecian Army at the close of the Trojan war. After ten years of fighting, the gathering warriors met in the Valley of the Scamander. The long battle was over and done. PRIAM and HECTOR and the whole list of noble Trojans were dead. Afar up the valley, down even to the sea, only ruin met the eye. Ida, the many fountained Ida, lonely in its desolation, cast its long shadows over the plain. Ilion, the heaven-born city whose towers rose into light at the strange song Apollo sang, lay smouldering at its base, wrecked, but not dishonored. Farther away, near the ocean, the pathway to their homes, the many-nationed Greeks held their first and last Reunion. How like a dream it all seemed—those ten years of conflict! How joyous the hopes, how sad the memories! To one another they tell of the walls of Paris, the death of the noble PRIAM, the broken sorrow of HECUBA, the gallantry of ACHILLES and his generous adversary. They retell again and again the wonderful burial of PATROCLUS, the wild battle at the Grecian Gate, and the terror of the nightly conflict. The Army and Navy of the Gulf needs no apology. It stands pre-eminent in the vindication of its valor, as having accomplished its mission, as thoroughly as ably, as completely as any command on the land or on the water. You are outshone in the disasonry of battle by the Armies of the Potomac and of the West, but, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Pleasant Hill, and the Valley of the Lafourche bear most noble testimony to your valor when tried. SHERIDAN knew you in the Shenandoah, and I have yet to learn that he thought lightly of your gallantry or your discipline; for when you measured by his own high standard. But actual fighting was not our enemy. Would that it had been! There was a more deadly, a more vindictive, a more cruel foe than battles. The pestilence that walketh in darkness, gaunt sickness, fevers and the plagues of dead, ly swamps, were the foes that laid you low! "You know but little of the sufferings of war in your department," we are sometimes told. Is it nothing that ten or twelve men in a regiment would be silently buried in the trenches of Port Hudson every day, and day following day, even into months? Is it nothing that thousands wasted away in the swamps of the Lafourche and the Atchafalaya, and "died and made no sign?" Is it nothing that hundreds dropped down and were left forever behind in our rapid marches through the Teche country, under the burning sun of July? Is it nothing that a whole regiment would melt away ere a single battle was engraved on its banners? Is it nothing that thousands can be seen today in the streets and immediate villages, Mroxy ing and dying from the malaria, which they brought from that fever-laden land? Better, far better to have died in the van of the fight, amid the flash of the sabre and the roar of the cannon, or like the old Norse heroes in their desperate fights, to be blown to fragments and "burned at once, in the sky and in the ocean." When the history of the Department of the Gulf comes to be written, and the sufferings and mortality of this command are fully known, the world will be astonished, and believe it a sick man's fancy, or the creation of a fevered brain. But while the army had not so many opportunities for brilliant conflict in battle, (and only such victories are ever recorded,) what language can fitly describe the brave deeds of our navy, a navy that revolutionized warfare, and won more victories in four years than England numbers in a century. To relate its almost marvellous successes would be but telling a tale that is told. Every school-boy in the land is familiar with it. Its eternal history is written in the hearts of a grateful people. Its great commander, however, the organizer of its victories, alas! is gone, and while another will tell you of his wonderful valor, his noble simplicity, and his Christian zeal, I may be pardoned if I speak of him briefly as an officer of this Association, by whom he was both loved and honored. Happy the society that holds in sacred trust the memory of such a man as FARRAGUT. For two years its President, he made the office illustrious by his exalted character. With no gifts to give, no places to bestow, with only manhood, and loyalty, and goodness, and faith, this simple sailor is the hero of the century. Amid the "wild torrents of this sliding age," he stands forth as the man in whom valor and fearless devotion to duty were honored solely for themselves. One year ago, broken down by years of exposure and hardship, he gently passed from life. After the battles and the clangors, after the strife, and the smoke, and the din, after the struggles, and the triumphs, and the victories, "God's finger touched him and he slept." But while this Society reveres the memory of its more distinguished officers, it forgets not its "fallen brave," to honor whom is one of the touching duties set forth in its constitution. I refer to those who died in the early part of the struggle—died before their glory crystallized, but whose gallantry, whose noble manhood and whose chivalric valor were the pride of the command. Unheralded they achieved immortality with life. Their own friends at home even knew not their real character. How welcome then becomes our duty who alone can keep their memories and their valor from oblivion. Each knows the name of some, but without invidiousness I may mention COWLES and RODMAN, and BENEDICT and BEAN, and HUBBARD and SMITH, and BOGERT and CHAPIN, and others like them.

"Warriors gentler, truer, braver,
Never shall behold the light."

Long may the memories of such men be kept green in the annals and hearts of this command. Fragrant, too, the memories of the unlaureled dead! All honor to the rank and file whose names are cherished only in the quiet homesteads of the valley and the mountain. Beautiful the tribute paid by loving hearts to the untitled brave! as the years shall roll on,

"They are gone, but
Their name and glory cling
To all high places like a golden cloud
Forever."

Unhappy he who receives no inspiration from such simple memories and such brave examples!

The orator then gave a glowing and interesting description of the military events of ancient and modern times, after proceeding to touch upon the probability of another war on the American continent: In spite, then, of our boasted civilization, our churches, our free government, our High Commissions, our education, our wealth, war, we fear, will still prevail. Sad that it is so, or rather, that there be such terrible necessity for it. Would that we might think our own prosperous country would prove an exception, and be saved. But do you on consideration believe it? Is there one of you who in heart does not anticipate its coming, even its quick coming. Since the foundation of this Government in 1776 there have been eighteen years of war, exclusive of frontier and Indian wars—one year in every six on the average, and war of the most sanguinary type. What think you will be the future? Do you hope to escape it? Do you suppose for one moment that in the future there will be less than one year of war to six of peace? Can there be less danger, think you, as population increases, as labor threatens capital and capital encroaches upon labor, as religions (the ever fruitful source of strife) come nearer and nearer together, and even now jostle one another dangerously, as the rich grow richer, and the poor poorer, as the large cities increase in size, and their government falls into the hands of an oligarchy who are supported in power by a mob of unpunished criminals, as corporations gradually obtain control of government as they have in at least four of the States of the Union, threatening in their grasping power to absorb the individual and all his rights; when the moral tone of the community is such that the wealth of a railroad thief makes us forget his crimes—as sectional diversities increase and the relations of each to the General Government become more delicate and sensitive—as these things are to be taken into account, to say nothing of foreign embroilments, sensitive, arrogant and pretentious as we have become through wealth and a tried military success—as all these things, I say, are to be taken into account, is there a person within the sound of my voice who does not know in his heart that the ratio of war to peace will be hereafter increased in this country rather than diminished, and that the general average instead of being one year in six may be one year in five? Be that as it may, be the delay longer or shorter, the terrible truth is before us! War will undoubtedly be the lot of this as of every country. But we may be asked if this is to continue forever? Will slaughter and burning and murder forever be our lot? We answer, yes, until God's own good time shall come, and the conflict between right and wrong shall cease. It will come eventually I doubt not. Truth will be victorious, for the "eternal years of God are hers," but it shall come not through associations or peace conventions, but through personal virtue and individual godliness. This the high-born glory of the Christian soldier of America; impiicit trust in the right, boldness to maintain it, and a deep belief that God is over all. Forgetting sentiment and all love of gain and glory, he holds upward to the light the banner of justice, though it be borne amid fire and famine, bereavement and woe. In view, then, of the past, and of the possibilities of the future, we may well ask ourselves what our duties are as soldiers. Though, gentlemen, I have spoken of war as a necessity—inevitable, so long as wickedness is upon the earth, though I have spoken of war as beneficial and salutary, because it regenerates, purifies and saves us from moral death; though I have spoken of it as bringing even material advantages to nations and individuals, yet I know full well that I address a body of men who, above all others, dread its terrors and would strive to avert its coming. Through the chastening influence of war you have learned forbearance, humility and moderation, and the true peace meetings shall be the reunion gatherings of the armies of the Potomac, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the James and the Gulf. In the first place and above all things it is our duty to remember that the time has long since gone by when war was a pastime or a passion. The will of the people of the Northern Ocean, the contentious Greek, the rapacious Roman, the armies of Jeroboam and Ahab, in short, all early nations, civilized and barbarous, carried on war for glory or revenge or spoil. With the advent of the Gospel of Peace, a new era dawned upon the nations. No longer is there pleasure in fighting or killing, or any lust for slaughter, for "In the beauty of the lilies Christ is born across the sea."

In the place of the old has come the new courage—a courage of faith, of conscience, of principle. Under the new Gospel war is something sacred and holy, for it is the embodiment of some great principle struggling to life amid pain and anguish. The light of the morning shall come, though the thunder and lightning precede it—the light shall come, and "Kings shall know the brightness of its rising." Ages roll by, generations pass, and yet the long-looked for Peace has lingered. Peace is not yet ours. Alas! that I am reminded that this is not wholly true. The soldiers of the Army and Navy of the Gulf are not all here. Many, alas! very many, are beyond the sound of my voice, beyond all reunions save the final heaven-ly one. Gone their friendly glances, their pleasant greetings, their cheerful, hearty welcomes. On the "whitened shore" they stand, and they have at last found peace. There beyond the flood are gathered the greater number of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, crowned with the laurel and the cypress, one of the columns of that "flame crowned" host that for five struggling years marched ever forward "unhasting, yet unresting," and they have in very truth found peace. Some are left behind, awaiting final orders. From the forsaken ranks, however, they, too, shall soon go, one by one, to join the reunited Army of the Gulf, which seems in vision like that immortal Army of the Apocalypse, that has come up out of great tribulation, and has washed its robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat. For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne, shall feed them and shall lead them unto living fountains of water, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." Not long delayed, indeed, shall be the movement of the whole command; soon, very soon, shall disappear from the earth all that is mortal of the army and navy of the Gulf, but the mortal shall put on immortality, and the old command shall live—shall live forever. And from out that silent kingdom whence they go, shall come through all the ages a still, small voice, whispering Peace—peace that passeth all understanding.

He was followed by Rev. Dr. A. E. MONTGOMERY, in a memorial address of the life and character of Admiral FARRAGUT.

The reading of a poem by N. H. BROWNELL, closed the proceedings, and the Society adjourned to dinner.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Friday, July 7, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	29.94	81	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.03	78	N.	Light.	Clear.
Boston	29.76	68	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Buffalo	29.86	68	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Charleston, S. C.	30.02	80	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cheyenne	28.89	67	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.94	76	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.05	77	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.97	67	S.	Light.	Clear.
Corinne	29.27	77	N.	Brisk.	Threat'g
Detroit, Mich.	29.96	70	S. E.	Light.	Fair.
Duluth, Minn.	29.85	68	N. E.	Gentle.	Threat'g
Indianapolis	29.97	75	....	Calm.	Clear.
Knoxville	30.06	78	....	Calm.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.11	79	....	Calm.	Fair.
Memphis	29.89	85	....	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.96	71	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.09	82	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mt. Washington	29.79	49	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-London	29.98	70	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.04	80	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-York	29.92	74	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Norfolk	29.98	77	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	29.56	80	S. E.	Brisk.	Clear.
Oswego	29.90	65	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.01	76	....	Light.	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.15	68	E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Portland, Me.	29.67	69	N.W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.97	61	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
San Francisco	29.83	55	S.W.	Light.	Fair.
Savannah, Ga.	30.08	82	S.W.	Calm.	Fair.
St. Louis	29.92	85	....	Brisk.	Fair.
St. Paul	29.56	70	S.	....	Fair.
Toledo, Ohio	29.98	71	S.	Light.	Clear.
Washington	30.00	77	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Wilmington	30.05	80	S. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Burlington	30.06	68	N.W.	Calm.	Fair.
Lynchburg	29.96	76	....	Light.	Clear.
Cape May	29.95	76	N.W.	Calm.	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.94	66	....	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.97	64	S. E.	Light.	Fair.
Marquette	29.94	58	N.	Fresh.	Fair.
Davenport	29.86	81	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Leavenworth	29.88	79	S.	Calm.	Clear.
Cairo, Ill.	29.97	82	....	Calm.	Clear.
Galveston, Tex.	30.00	86	....	Calm.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations. It has risen since Thursday night very generally east of the Mississippi, but is now again falling in Wisconsin. The area of lowest pressure, which was Thursday night over Lake Ontario, is now east of Maine. The highest pressure continues to remain on the extreme Atlantic coast. The temperature has fallen decidedly on Lakes Ontario and Superior. It has risen in Missouri and Iowa. Fresh westerly winds have prevailed in the Middle and Eastern States after the slight disturbance Thursday night, and brisk winds are now reported from New-York City. Light and variable winds now prevail on the Lakes; the barometer has fallen this afternoon, with brisk winds from the south and east in Iowa and Minnesota, and high southerly winds are now reported. A severe storm of comparatively small extent is probably advancing through the Northwest.

PROBABILITIES.

No material change is indicated for the country south of the Ohio River. Pleasant weather will probably continue in the Middle and Western States. South-eastern winds and falling barometer will probably extend to-night from lakes Huron and Superior westward, and the storm in the North-west be especially felt on Lake Superior by Saturday morning.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The game between the Olympics, of Washington, and the Kekiongas, of Fort Wayne, yesterday afternoon, was won by the former, the score being 22 to 12. The batting on the part of the Olympics was generally strong and safe, a great many second and third base hits being made.

The body of a young man was found on Thursday on the Canadian side at Niagara Falls, supposed to be that of one of the three young men who went over the falls in a boat a month ago.

JAS. FRAHIL and JAS. JOY, of Lynn, Mass., died on Thursday evening from eating raw clams which they dug on Chelsea Beach. WM. DYER and THOMAS DONNELLY were also seriously affected, but will probably recover.

The Crown Point Mining Company, of California, has declared a dividend of $10, and Meadow Valley of $2. The Original Hidden Treasure Company has levied an assessment of $2.

JAMES F. WILLIAMSON, alias Iron-clad Jimmy, a noted desperado, was shot dead in San Francisco, on Thursday night, while attempting to escape from the Police.

The ship *Golden Fleece*, from Boston July 1, for Bombay, put into Halifax, N. S., on the 6th inst., with a fire in the lower hold. It may be necessary to scuttle the vessel.

CHARLES ROZENFELT, a sailor, was stabbed and killed on Thursday night, in Buffalo, N. Y., by JAMES E. KELLY, a noted rough. KELLY was promptly arrested.

Reports from all parts of California show that the wheat crop is much better than anticipated. The total product will be little short of that of last season.

The ingrain carpet factory of PHILLIP H. MILLER, in the Highland District of Boston, was damaged by fire, yesterday, to the amount of $6,000.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, who is charged with murdering his wife in North Bridgewater, Mass., a few weeks since, was arrested, yesterday, in Salem.

Gov. PALMER, of Illinois, yesterday issued a proclamation calling for a special election Nov. 7 for a Congressman at large to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. LOGAN.

The White Stockings of Chicago defeated the Red Stockings of Boston, yesterday afternoon, by a score of 7 to 1.

Mrs. LACKMYER, aged forty, residing in Holman-street, Philadelphia, committed suicide yesterday

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STORIES OF THE HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES. By DIDIER ST. REMY. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

This little collection of stories is published for the author, the publishers prudently taking no risk in the venture. Short stories and sketches, really good, form a very acceptable class of literature, and are always read with avidity. The Hudson River and the country along its banks afford very attractive scenes which the fancy might well people with the beings that figure in poetry and romance, but the hand that undertakes the task should have both strength and wisdom, or its creations will awaken little interest. The author of this collection is not without talent for this kind of writing, so long as he confines himself to prose, but, the moment he bestrides his unruly Pegasus he is jolted into such contortions and extravagant efforts to keep his seat that the result is very painful to the beholder. And yet, this author imagines that he has a head for these lofty flights, and sometimes ends up a pretty tolerable prose sketch by darting off insanely into rhyme. There are eight stories in prose, some of them quite cleverly written and most of them readable, but in the midst of them the reader stumbles into a morass of verse, called a "Waif of the War," which destroys at once all disposition to regard the author with favor.

This "poem," which occupies about forty pages, opens with something which was apparently intended to be a poetical reference to the breaking out of the late civil war in this country. It is as follows:

"Across the Continent the horrid moan
That tells the coming of the dread cyclone,
Affrights the Indian Sea; alike afar
At home we hear the rush of war;
Breathless to know what ruin war has wrought,
And scarce the while dare trust ourselves to thought."

After being perplexed by such a beginning one hardly has heart to go any further, but if he perseveres he will find many curiosities, if not beauties, in poetical expression to reward him for his pains. For instance, we are told of a "spell of echoes" that by some unexplained quality of adhesiveness not common in echoes, "held the nation to the lips of CLAY," an uncomfortable position for CLAY, to say nothing of the nation. Then we are told of a very remarkable "flashing, crashing, slashing scimitar," that cut "the silver star" for somebody, and that somebody is blessed for

"——" thy pertinacity,
Thy dash and thy sublime audacity;
That, like a very eagle, made to pounce upon the
lion in his lair,
And beat with dreadful beak his wondering eyes,
Then soar unruffled back to Northern skies."

Original conceptions like this, expressed in finely mixed figures of speech, are scattered throughout the poem with a lavish hand. When two men are killed in battle we are informed that

"Then from the plain was built a battle stair,
On which ascending through the sulphurous air,
Two souls, that knew no sin, from holy nurses,
Mounted the high place of the Universe."

What occasion souls should have for a stair it is difficult for the uninspired to comprehend, and exactly what the high place of the universe may be, which is to be reached by getting up this stair, is one of the mysteries. The holy nurse is either the country at large or some hospital attendant, it is uncertain which, but one feels a satisfaction in narrowing the possibilities down to two.

These specimens are sufficient to give an idea of the merit of this production, for there is really nothing better in it. If men and gods despise verses that are only middling, as HORACE tells us, with what feelings should we regard such execrable stuff as this? This young man, for he can hardly be anything but a very young man, if he expects any mercy from the public hereafter, will do well to avoid poetry. It is not his forte.

NEBRASKA LEGENDS AND POEMS. By OLIVER CHARLES DAKE. New-York: PUTT & AMERY.

Here is a volume of verses produced in the wilds of Nebraska. A volume of poems from any quarter, unless the author is already known to fame, is not a pleasant thing for the critic to take in hand. The chances are decidedly against its containing anything worthy of high commendation; and yet, if the author has talent, and not simply an overweening conceit which makes him think he is a poet because he would like to be one, it is an ungracious task to treat his first attempts with severity. The author of this volume has talent, and judging from his verses themselves, and from his preface, he is modest. Away out on the Western plains, where civilized life has not yet overcome the wildness of nature, where the aboriginal inhabitants have no conventionalities and no "society," and where the white settlers show a disposition to lapse into something of the simplicity, not to say grandeur, of unsophisticated human nature, there is material for poetry which has not been much used. It is from this material that Mr. DAKE has drawn. That he shows a master hand in working upon it cannot be claimed, but he does show considerable skill and taste. His verse is generally correct and often very smooth and graceful. The legends which he uses are such as have a human interest, and he puts them forth in a pleasing garb. There are many commonplace verses in the collection, but on the whole it is much better than most of those which make their appearance in these unpoetical days. The following passage from a pathetic Indian story may be taken as a favorable specimen. An Indian brave is mourning over a maiden who has been murdered by a white ruffian.

"The ages shall linger above her,
And still shine the pitiless sun;
The moon shall be tender and tremble and dreamy,
The feet of the light winds shall run,
And lovers and maids shall be gathered
In happy and endless embrace;
But for her, in the ranks of the happy,
Shall never be any more place.
And yet, I am told, that a spirit
Was dwelling within her pure frame,
That has gone to a beautiful region,
In a country that no man can name;
A spirit thin, pallid, but lovely,
With eyes that are mistless and bright,
And clad in a robe than the grass flowers,
More perfectly spotless and white."

THE BOOK OF TRAVELS OF A DOCTOR OF PHYSIC. Containing his Observations Made in Certain Portions of the Two Continents. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Doctors, notwithstanding the serious nature of their business in this world, and their constant association with the suffering and the sorrowful, are not unfrequently very genial and jovial beings. The anonymous author of this book of travels seems to belong to that class. He set out in the latter part of 1856, with an invalid friend, to travel in the West Indies and Southern Europe. They spent some time at Cuba, and then took passage for Spain, landing at Cadiz, and visiting Seville, Malaga, Granada and other Spanish towns. From Spain they went to Italy by way of Gibraltar and Malta, and landed at Naples. They visited the more important Italian cities, including Rome, of course, and made a rapid trip through France and England on their way homeward. Notwithstanding the constraints of an invalid companion, the author of this book appears to have seen about all there was to see on his journey, and he describes it in a pleasant, almost constantly humorous style, which is very agreeable to the reader. He has avoided the hackneyed descriptions and absurd rhapsodies frequently indulged in by tourists, and made many shrewd and interesting observations on the places and persons that he has seen. He has a quick eye for the ludicrous and never fails to note anything in his experiences which would prove amusing. Hence his book is interspersed with pleasant anecdotes and odd incidents and is throughout thoroughly entertaining.

Other Books Received.

—*The True Site of Calvary, and Suggestions Relating to the Resurrection.* By FREDK. HOWS. With an illustrative map of Jerusalem. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co. The author of this little volume regards the commonly accepted notion respecting the scene of the crucifixion as erroneous, and endeavors to set it right by evidence drawn from sacred and profane history, and from his own study and observation on the subject.

—*Hans Breitmann's Ballads.* By CHARLES G. LELAND. Volume 2. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS. This new volume of the Breitmann Ballads has fully as much merit as its predecessor. It contains "Breitmann as a Uhlan," "Breitmann in Europe," "Breitmann in Paris," "Breitmann in Belgium," "Breitmann in Holland," "Breitmann in Germany," "Breitmann in Munich," and "Breitmann as a Trumpeter," under each of which titles are several ballads. The volume is elegantly printed on tinted paper and very handsomely bound.

—*The Best Fellow in the World: His Hops and Mishaps.* By JULIA MCNAIR WRIGHT. New-York: National Temperance Society and Publication House. This little book is written in the good cause of temperance and shows very effectively, in the experiences of Geoffrey Hunter, the hero of the story, the ruin which is wrought by intemperate indulgence in strong drinks.

—*The Life that Now Is.* Sermons by ROBERT COLLYER. Boston: HORACE B. FULLER. This volume contains sixteen discourses by the popular Chicago preacher on such subjects as "The Thorn in the Flesh," "Holiness of Helpfulness," "Storming Heaven," "Marriage," "Children and Childhood," "Old Age," &c.

—*The Quiet Miss Godolphin.* By RUTH GARRETT; and *A Chance Child.* By EDWARD GARRETT. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. This little volume contains two stories of rather humble domestic life. They have no great pretensions, but are rather pleasing sketches with a wholesome moral tone.

—*Belle Lovel.* By T. R. Y., author of *Emily Douglass; or, A Year With the Camerons.* New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co. This is a pleasant though not very brilliant story, adapted to the taste of young persons. Girls, especially, will be likely to find it interesting.

—*Shoemakers' Village.* By HENRY HOLBEACH. London: STRAHAN & Co. This is a story of English life, written in a lively and attractive style. The plot is a simple one, and the characters and incidents natural and interesting.

—*Hans Breitmann in Europe.* With other new ballads. By CHARLES G. LELAND. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS. This forms the fifth series of the Breitmann Ballads, in paper covers. The entire contents will be found in the above-mentioned second volume.

—*Davenport Dunn.* A novel. By CHARLES LEVER. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS. This is the seventh volume of the new, cheap and popular edition of the works of CHARLES LEVER, now in course of publication by the PETERSONS.

—*Wos—Not Wooed.* A novel. By the author of "Bred in the Bone," "A Beggar on Horseback," &c. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. This is No. 263 in the "Library of Select Novels," issued by the HARPERS in cheap and popular style.

—*German Conversation Tables.* A New Method for Teaching German Conversation in Classes. By AUGUSTUS LODEMAN. New-York: HOLT & WILLIAMS.

—*Blanche Gilroy.* A Girl's Story. By Mrs. MARGARET HOSMER. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Catholic Clergy and the Orangemen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An appeal has been made to the "Catholic clergy in this City to seduously employ the opportunity afforded next Sunday of warning their congregations against interfering with the procession of the Orangemen, which is appointed to take place on the 12th of July." As a New-Yorker, I sincerely hope our City will not be subjected to the humiliation of any such interference on the part of the Catholic clergy as here suggested. The Orangemen are a quiet and respectable portion of our adopted citizens, and have as good a right to celebrate the 12th of July in their own way, and without molestation, as the Catholic Irish have to celebrate the 17th of March. Neither are native citizens, and to transplant their national animosities to the land that tolerates them, solely as a matter of courtesy and not as a matter of right, is a very poor equivalent for the hospitality they enjoy. Pusillanimous, indeed, have we become if, for the preservation of peace and order in our midst, we are compelled, "with bated breath and imposing humbleness," to solicit the interference of the Catholic clergy, through whom the gracious permission of the Irish is sought to be obtained. Rather than be so disgraced, let the rabble unleash the City. I do not know how far our Mayor may be equal to an emergency of this kind, though I do remember his pandering to the disciples of St. Patrick, like "Hector, Protector, dressed up in green," and I therefore commend to his thoughtful consideration the noble words which SHAKESPEARE puts in the mouth of *Volumius:*

"A people,
Who cannot find in their own proper force
Their own protection, are not worth the saving."

KNICKERBOCKER.

The Treaty of Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are several remarkable coincidences connected with the recent Anglo-American Treaty. It was signed by the Joint High Commissioners at Washington on May 8, 1871, being the anniversary of the battle of Ressaca de la Palma. It was ratified by the American Senate on May 24, 1871, being the anniversary of the birthday of VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain. It was ratified by VICTORIA on June 17, 1871, being the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. It was promulgated by the President of the United States on July 4, 1871, being the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. ARMONCK.

A Remedy for the Horse Disease.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this day I notice a report of the breaking out again of the horse distemper. People having charge of stock seem to think they can ignore nature's laws with impunity, and go on from day to day, giving the same quality of food, and expecting the stock to retain its health. They ignore the fact that nature, in the Spring of the year, furnishes a necessary medicine in the young grass which purges the animal, and thoroughly and gently cleans out the system. Now, if those companies will invest a little money in some fresh-cut grass, and give to each of their horses one good large armful every day for a couple of weeks, they will find it more profitable than losing their horses, even if it does cause some trouble and inconvenience. The great objection urged is that the grass weakens them for their work, but neither man nor beast can take medicine in any form without feeling weak and low in proportion to its strength. Clean and well-ventilated stables and an armful of fresh green grass once or twice a day will be grateful to the animal and economical to the pockets of all horse-keepers. JOSH TRENT.

No. 4 DEY-STREET, Thursday, July 6, 1871.

Weather Statistics—A Comparison.

In June, 1870, according to the Central Park meteorological report, the mean temperature was 72.8°; the maximum was 94° at 4 P. M. on the 28th; the minimum was 55.5° at 3 A. M. on the 11th. The wind traveled 4,575 miles. Rain fell on thirteen days during the month, having a duration of two days, ten hours and forty minutes, the total amount of water being 2.89 inches.

In 1871 the mean temperature was 68.2°; the maximum was 90° at 5 P. M. on the 4th; the minimum was 53.7° at 4 A. M. on the 30th. The wind traveled 4,389 miles. Rain fell on ten days during the month, having a duration of 3 days, 14 hours and 45 minutes, the total amount of water being 4.27 inches.

It will be seen by the above statements that the maximum temperature for 1870 was at the extraordinary point which that of 1871 was at the comfortable one of 90°, while the rain was more than one and one-half times as much in 1871 as in 1870. The rain in New-York Island is equivalent to about 700,000,000 gallons more of water than in 1870. It would fill the distributing reservoir at Forty-second-street and Fifth-avenue about forty times.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Mayor GEORGE H. THACHER, of Albany, is taking a vacation of several weeks in Vermont.

The venerable Rev. Dr. RICHARD S. STORRS, of Braintree, Mass., preached his sixtieth anniversary sermon, on Sunday.

Miss LIZZIE TOWN read the Declaration of Independence in Tecumseh, Kansas, on the Fourth.

A stray balloon, bearing the name "Wild Wind," has been found fast in the trees of a wood near Poughkeepsie.

A North Carolina paper announces that "a party of some three gentlemen" intend to spend "some couple of months" in making a visit to the Pacific coast.

The Buffalo *Express* denies that Mark Twain has written anything for its columns for many months, either in fun or in sober earnest. We give it, and him, the benefit of the denial.

The new Republican State Central Committee of California has organized by electing EUGENE L. SULLIVAN Chairman, and MORRIS M. ESTEE Secretary.

Gen. HOWARD, fighting his first battle at Manassas, in 1861, and delivering a Fourth of July oration on the same spot in 1871, shows some of the changes ten years have wrought.

A Connecticut paper suggests that the State should stimulate the boys in the public schools to greater diligence in study by offering as a prize free tuition in Yale or Trinity College or the Wesleyan University.

The colored citizens of Florida are to hold a convention in Jacksonville, on the 3d of August, to elect delegates to the Southern States Colored Convention to be held in Columbia, S. C., in October.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser & Mail* gravely asserts that Salem, Mass., is "a little inland town where tea ships can't go." Some Boston publisher ought to send that office a full set of maps.

A brave San Francisco lady, who discovered a Chinese burglar in her house at dead of night, seized him in the dark and held him, screaming meanwhile until her husband came and captured him.

To keep himself from the temptation to drink, a young man on Thursday applied for admission to the almshouse in Trenton, N. J., stipulating that he should be permitted to pay his own board.

DAN RICE'S band-wagon was struck by a locomotive at a depot in Erie, Penn., on Tuesday morning, and knocked out of all semblance to a carriage. It was empty at the time, the drivers having jumped off. The horses were not injured.

A lady, a victim of a recent railroad accident down in Maine, speaks very scarcastically of the gentlemen who scrambled hastily out of the windows of the over-turned car, and left the ladies to look out and get out for themselves.

The Faculty of Union College have adopted and entered upon their minutes a series of resolutions expressive of their regret at the resignation of President AIKEN, and their appreciation of the beneficial results which have attended his two years' administration.

JOAQUIN MILLER, the recently-discovered California poet, is to return from Europe immediately, and will revisit Mexico, where he intends to give his muse full play amid scenes with which he is familiar. He has written a poem entitled "Kit Carson's Ride," for an English Magazine.

Since an estimable young lady in Louisville was wounded by the discharge of a pistol which fell out of the pocket of her uncle, who is a preacher, some of the newspapers have expressed doubts as to the advisability of ministers carrying pistols. But perhaps it would answer the same purpose if the ministers had no nieces.

Chelsea, Mass., has been excited over the appearance of one of those phantom faces on a window pane, which recently were asserted to be so common in Milan, Ohio. Crowds collected to view the phenomenon; small children were terrified, and all sorts of absurd stories were afloat respecting it. On Wednesday the owner of the building became alarmed, and caused the glass to be removed and replaced by a new pane.

The Magdalena Bay victims have published a card in the San Francisco papers, thanking the citizens for their hospitality in furnishing them clothes, food and employment. The papers say that nearly all of them have obtained work, and that the testimony of the lodging-house and restaurant keepers, and others who were brought into contact with them, is to the effect that they were orderly, sober and industriously disposed, even under some temptation to be otherwise.

Perhaps a town in Chenango County had the hardest time on the Fourth. We are assured by a correspondent who writes from there that if all the demons and evil spirits of pandemonium or the madmen and lunatics of Bedlam itself were let loose on wheels, and every man and boy with a bagpipe, bell or tin pan, there could not have been a more gigantic uproar, or confusion of sounds and voices worse confounded.

San Francisco papers report that Dr. WOOSTER, who has been Mrs. FAIR's physician since her conviction, has sent a letter to the Sheriff, in which he says her health is rapidly declining, and that already the signs of tubercular disease are becoming manifest. He adds in conclusion: "In my opinion she ought to be placed in a better ventilated and more sunny room; no fault is to be found with the size of the cell, and other accommodations are all that ought to be expected."

Not many months ago some ladies of uncertain age met at a friend's house out West for a social afternoon, and there was a general vowing that they never would get married, &c. But one, wiser or more outspoken than the rest, interrupted their fervent exclamations with: "Talk to me about woman's rights! We have all the rights we desire, if the men would only propose. You may say what you choose about it, but I do know if the right man comes along and makes me an offer, I won't be at your next old maids' dinner." She was married last week.

Picnic parties are becoming epidemic in Rondout. All the young unmarried ladies are crazy for them. It happened in this way: A few days ago there was a quiet little affair of the kind, in which six couples participated. After the lunch had been disposed of, they strolled off in different directions, as inclination or accident led them. After a ramble of an hour or so, they gathered together again and returned home. Subsequently, in the mutual confidences exchanged among the young ladies, it leaked out that in that brief hour six engagements to marry had been made, and the whole party thus disposed of.

Mr. TRUTCH, the new Governor of British Columbia, is a native of Bath, England, about forty years old. He went to that colony in 1859, and for several years has practiced his profession there as a civil engineer, being engaged in the construction of the Grand Trunk Road from Yale to Cariboo, and other important public works. In 1864 he succeeded Gen. MOODY, R. E., as Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and since the commencement of the union negotiations has taken a prominent part in the union movement. He is a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

There was an additional sad incident connected with an accident to an engineer on the Boston and Albany Railroad. His legs were crushed, and when he was taken to the City Hospital in Boston, a young lady to whom he was soon to be married, hastened to him, intending to nurse him with that care which only love can inspire. But the rules of the institution are rigid, and only as his wife could she be permitted to remain. Accordingly, on Sunday afternoon, Rev. J. D. FULTON was called, and in the presence of the hospital officials and a few friends, the ceremonies were performed. Two days after the injured man died.

The Democratic Executive Committee, of Ohio, has announced the political meetings to be held prior to the election. They are to begin in the last week of the present month, and to be addressed by Senator THURMAN, Col. GEORGE W. MCCOOK, the candidate for Governor, Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN, Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr., Col. J. R. GOFF-ERTT, E. S. WALLACE, Hon. S. F. HUNT and Col. L. BAKER. The number of military titles in this list must be somewhat appalling to Democrats. Democratic speakers from other States, including HENDRICKS and VOORHEES, are also to be put upon the stump.

The celebration of the Fourth, in Halifax, was marked by great cordiality of feeling. The Stars and Stripes were conspicuously displayed, not only from the United States Consulate and the Consular residence, but in various parts of the city. During the day the Chief-Justice, the Mayor, members of the Government and other prominent citizens called on the American Consul. In the evening, a large number of American residents and others dined together at the International Hotel. Appropriate and patriotic speeches were made by the United States Consul, Hon. Mr. WHITE, of Pennsylvania, Messrs. C. S. BEALS, W. L. LOWELL, C. P. PATTON, and E. M. COLFORD WETMORE and others. Toasts to the President of the United States and to the Queen were enthusiastically received.

Details of the recent bloody fight in Eaton Rapids, Mich., between some of the towns-people and the attaches of a menagerie, show that it was caused by the refusal of the door-keeper to admit a little girl on a half-price ticket. She came with her father and mother. The refusal gave rise to some words, and the door-keeper knocked the father down. He immediately went to a neighboring brick-yard and collected a crowd of men, who proceeded to the canvas, and soon succeeded in getting into a row with the attaches of the concern. One of the attacking party was hit on the head with a brick and instantly killed, and several others were desperately wounded. Nearly at the end of the fight one of the menagerie men made an attack upon an inoffensive farmer standing by, threw his arm around the old man's neck, and proceeded to pound him on the head with a stone. This rascal was arrested upon a charge of "assault, with intent to kill," and he was the only man taken in charge by the Police.

Miss JOAN MCCORMICK, seventeen years old, eldest daughter of a wealthy farmer's widow living in De Kalb County, Illinois, was shot and instantly killed, on Monday evening, while sitting at the supper-table with her mother, her brother and sister. The murder was committed by an ignorant farm hand named JOHN REED, who had worked for her mother three seasons, and the only cause was that the young lady had refused to accompany him to a Fourth of July celebration. REED fired two shots through the window from a double-barreled shot-gun, the first charge entering her brain and killing her instantly, the second passing over the head of a little sister sitting in range, and lodging in the ceiling. REED returned the gun to a neighbor from whom he had borrowed it, and fled. Forty men on horseback scoured the country, and messengers were dispatched to various railroad stations, some even going to Aurora and Chicago, to intercept his flight.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Details of the Frightful Disaster on the Nashville and North-western Railroad on Monday Night—An Excursion Train Precipitated Into a River by the Fall of a Bridge—Fifteen Persons Killed and Twenty Wounded.

South-western papers give detailed accounts of the frightful accident on the Nashville and North-western Railroad, near Nashville, Tenn., on Monday night, caused, as our telegrams have stated, by the fall of a bridge on which an excursion train was temporarily stopping. Upon receipt of the news, Mayor MORRIS, of Nashville, issued a proclamation in which he said:

"It occurs to me that, in view of the sad accident which has bereaved so many of our neighbors, it is eminently proper that the business houses of the city should be closed during the remainder of the day, and that it be converted into a period of mourning for the lost, and of condolence with the afflicted. All, I feel sure, will agree with me in this consolation, and I therefore respectfully make such request of them."

During the forenoon of the same day, July 4, a meeting of the Nashville bar was held and appropriate resolutions, expressive of sorrow at the death of J. P. HORSBERGER and JOHN MARSHALL, of Nashville, members of the bar, who were among those killed, and of sympathy with the relatives, were adopted. Speeches were made by Judges HARRISON, CAMPBELL, and SHACKELFORD, Gen. JOHNSTON, and others. The terrible accident placed Nashville in mourning. The circumstances attending it are thus related:

"The train which met with this catastrophe left Nashville at 6½ o'clock on Monday evening, on the North-western Railroad. It was composed of an engine, baggage car, two passenger cars, and one sleeping coach. There were fourteen passengers in the front passenger car, about thirty in the ladies' car, and three in the sleeping car. Most of those in the ladies' car were on their way to Kingston Springs to enjoy the Fourth of July. The train, as usual, reduced its speed on approaching the bridge over Harpeth River, sixteen miles from the city. The engine and baggage car had passed over the pier in the middle of the river in safety. The front passenger car had reached the pier when the bridge gave way under it, and it was precipitated twenty-feet into the river, falling on its side, into eight feet of water. The ladies' car fell, end up, on this, all the passengers falling to the front, and the seats breaking from their fastenings and falling on the passengers. In one corner of the front car, under the water, was Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, of Nashville, whose leg and head were hurt, but who, with the exception of another gentleman, was the only person that was left free to move. They swam through the car and extricated eight or ten others, and brought them out with but slight bruises. The others under the seats were killed or drowned, and their bodies were not yet found at daylight. In the ladies' car thirteen out of thirty were killed instantly, and their dead bodies, with broken seats, were piled up with and on the other passengers. In this condition they were left, the wounded and dying, in the darkness of the night. The sleeping-car ran half way over the break, and lodged against the upper end of the ladies' car. The three persons in it were bruised, but soon extricated themselves, and climbed down and commenced taking out the broken seats piled upon the dead and dying, and after about an hour succeeded in relieving many.

"The engine and baggage cars hurried on to Kingston Springs Station, where they awoke the operator, and telegraphed to Col. THOMAS, Superintendent of the road. The news reached Col. THOMAS at 12½. He at once started with a wrecking train and a number of distinguished physicians for the scene of death, arriving at near 3 o'clock. They went to work removing the dead and dying. All this time the wounded were fastened under the dead bodies, and unable to move hand or foot, some praying for mercy, others bemoaning the loss of dear ones, and others rejoicing that it was no worse with them than it was. It was extremely difficult for parties to reach the wounded without standing on or holding themselves up by some of the wounded or dead. One of the wounded, Mr. WILLIAMS, a stout man of Nashville, proved himself a hero by telling one of the doctors to stand on his leg, the thigh of which was mangled and crushed, telling him never to mind, but relieve the others who were in a worse condition than himself.

"J. M. THOMPSON, of Amherst Court-house, Va., cut about the head and hip, and having his bowels mashed, has since died. He was under the impression that he had been in a great battle, and a cannon ball had struck him below the knee. When they brought a stretcher to take him out, he told them, "Oh, I know how that is. I have been wounded in battle before, and taken off the field on a stretcher." He was very cheerful, but died soon after reaching this city.

"Mr. JOHN SCOTT, an employe at the Nashville depot of the road, was in the centre of the car, conversing with Miss HEARD, of Trenton, Tenn. JOHN MARSHALL, of Nashville, and Judge HORNBERGER, of Clarksville, both of whom are distinguished lawyers, were seated opposite, and with HENRY HOWARD fronting them, were conversing. W. E. YEATMAN and wife, of Memphis, were seated in the next seat to the rear, and CHARLES CAMPBELL and wife, formerly Miss CELIA CASS, of Granville, Ohio, and a little year-old daughter were seated next to the YEATMANS. These were all instantly killed, except Mr. YEATMAN, who escaped with a dreadful wound on the head and, it is feared, some internal injury. Mr. SCOTT was under all these, and escaped with a bruise on the head and a crushed foot.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a list of the killed, as far as is known: John Marshall, of Nashville; Judge Hornberger, of Clarksville; Henry Howard; Mrs. Emma Yeatman, of Memphis; Charles Campbell, wife and child, and Mrs. Thomas Dunn, of Kingston Springs; Mr. Pendegrast, White Bluff; Alexander Wright, Railroad Agent, White Bluff; J. M. Thompson, Amherst County, whose name was unknown, and eight negroes, names unknown.

The list of White Bluff, Vanleaks and Kingston, also taken after being laid on the bank of the river, that he fell as well as could be expected, and fully realized a drink of water which immediately after being brought to him was thrown up from the stomach, together with large quantities of blood, and in a few minutes afterward he was dead. It is feared that others in the forward car were either drowned or killed.

Col. THOMAS, as soon as he reached the city with the dead and wounded, returned to the wreck to ascertain the particulars.

The following is a list of the wounded as far as ascertained: W. W. Whee, brakeman, leg broken; Y. Hailie, Point Isabel, Indiana, bruised; Miss Heard, Trenton, sash in the hand; J. W. Scott, Nashville, bruised; Mr. Wilhoite, Nashville, leg broken; J. M. Thompson, Amherst Court-house, bruised; Miss Clem. Locke, Nashville, fractured arm; W. Walker, Union City, jaw broken; W. E. Yeatman, Memphis, cut in the head; Thomas R. Yeatman, Kingston Springs, hurt in the back; Conductor Landis, leg broken; Mr. Brown, of Johnsonville, two Pegrams, John Campbell, of Nashville, head and leg hurt; S. S. Brown, Nashville, jaw broken and body injured; Robert Daniel, Bedford County, arm broken; Tom Dunn, Kingston Springs, bruised and lost; Thomas Wynne, of Hopefield, cut about the head.

The success in the despatch of the arrival of the train with the dead and wounded, was heart-rending in the extreme. The mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, and friends of the victims were there to learn the fate of some dear one, and many were horrified to see, without being informed, the mangled dead body of that dear one.

The undertaker was at the depot with a wagon-load of coffins, in which the bodies were placed and taken to his establishment to be dressed, which has just now, 11 o'clock, been completed. The wounded were tenderly conveyed to and cared for at their homes and in hotels.

The North-western Railroad has, it is well known, been unsafe for years for travel, but since its lease by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, the Company has been making extensive repairs, and the road has been since April and May considered as safe as any road in the country. This bridge has been carefully examined, and pronounced secure, and was thought by all to be perfectly safe. There can be no blame attached to the railroad company or its employes. They deserve credit, however, for the energetic and tender manner in which they have administered to the wants of the wounded. Two of the unknown dead have been ascertained to be two brothers named Stockett, from near Chappell Hill, Marshall County.

WHAT A PASSENGER SAYS.

R. T. STONE, Talladega, Ala., a passenger on the sleeping-car, was lying in the lower berth, about midway of the car. He says he was about half asleep, and was aroused by a crash and falling motion of the car. The conductor and the porter came tumbling down the passage. He realized a serious accident at once. The car was stopped at an angle of about forty-five degrees, the rear end hanging on the railroad-track, the front end at the edge of the water. He said he knew that as soon as the car stopped its motion the danger was over. He put on his clothes as soon as possible, and climbed out at the rear, as also did the conductor and colored porter of the sleeping-car and another gentleman passenger, who very all that were on the sleeping-car. Mr. STONE and the others with him then consulted as to what they could do to relieve those in the cars below. Their screams were heart-rending. We went down, said he, and reached the ladies' car, where we commenced taking out those we could reach by tearing off the sides of the car. Taking out the dead bodies, we laid them on the bank, and relieved those who were still living. A few of the neighbors soon reached the place, as well as a train from the West, bringing additional assistance. We got out, says Mr. STONE, all that were in the ladies' car, except, perhaps, some who may have been in the crushed bottom of the car. He left the scene about daylight and came to this city.

WHAT SUPERINTENDENT THOMAS SAYS.

Superintendent THOMAS, who repaired to the scene of disaster upon the first intelligence of the occurrence, says that the broken timbers, so far as he was able to examine, were sound, and he was not able to discover from what cause the unfortunate accident occurred. Numerous unfounded rumors as to recent movements of suspicious characters in the vicinity of the accident are floating about, but there is no evidence to the effect that the pockets of the dead and wounded were rifled and robbed of valuable contents are supposed to be equally untrue. The watches and pocket-books of some of the killed are in the possession of honest persons, to be properly disposed of. It is now thought that seventeen persons were killed and twenty-three wounded.

HUSBAND, WIFE AND CHILD.

Among the names of the dead are CHARLES CAMPBELL, his wife and child, of Edgefield. Mr. CAMPBELL was formerly the well-known member of the firm of CAMPBELL & SPIER, wholesale dealers in queen's-ware and china-ware. The circumstances attending the death of Mr. CAMPBELL and his family are peculiarly distressing. He has been in bad health for over a year. Early last Spring he visited Florida, where he remained several months, and returned to his home much improved in health; but the warm weather of the past few weeks had weakened him considerably, and he had concluded to spend the balance of the Summer at Kingston Springs. With his wife and child he left on the ill-fated train, and today a father, mother and a large circle of relatives mourn the untimely death of the husband, while kindred also weep over the remains of his beloved wife and child. Mr. CAMPBELL was an enterprising and upright citizen, and enjoyed the esteem of the community at large. In connection with his death it is not inappropriate to say that some years ago he retired from business for the purpose of studying for the ministry, and close attention to his books no doubt helped to create a disease which was flurrying him to the grave.

MEMBER OF THE BAR KILLED.

Among the victims to this appalling calamity was JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., one of our prominent lawyers, and the son of the late Hon. JOHN MARSHALL, of Williamson County, regarded and recognized in his life throughout the entire country as one of the ablest jurists of the age. He was on his way to attend Court at Charlotte. Mr. MARSHALL was educated to the Bar by his noble and learned father, and about the close of his studies entered the Confederate Army, with which he remained in the artillery branch until the close of the war. On his return to his home he reviewed his law course and commenced the practice in this city in 1866 as a copartner of Hon. DAVID CAMPBELL, of Williamson, a lawyer of solid acquirements, and was rapidly making his way to the front ranks of the profession. In the social circle he was everything that was genial, frank, admirable and kind. In the "sweet small small courtesies of life" he was never at fault. The head of a young family, a devoted wife, with the bright opening of a high career, his death is an affliction not only sad to the more immediate friends, but a substantial loss to the city and community at large.

The name of J. G. HORNBERGER appears in the list of killed. He arrived from Clarksville on Monday night and made a close connection with the ill-fated train, being on his way to attend Court at Charlotte. Gen. J. G. HORNBERGER was born in Stewart County, in this State, near Roslin Station, on the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad, and was about fifty-one or fifty-two years old. His parents died when he was quite young, and he was thrown upon the world to fight the battle of life without wealth or wealthy friends to aid him. With a very limited education he commenced the study of the law against the advice of friends, and, contrary to the expectation of such, he made himself by force of energy and remarkable industry one of the best lawyers in the State. He was the most industrious man we almost ever knew. He was never idle. He loved his profession, and labored in it to the last moment in his life. The appeal of distress was never made to him in vain. He was emphatically the friend of the poor. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was one of the leaders of that Church at Clarksville.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

Destruction of a Carpenter-Shop in Thirty-Third-Street—Details of Losses and Insurance.

The most destructive fire for many weeks in this City occurred at an early hour yesterday morning in East Thirty-third-street. A little before 4 o'clock flames were discovered in the boiler-room of the carpenter-shop of MATTHEW BYRNES, in rear of Nos. 142 and 144 East Thirty-third-street. The fire apparatus, under the energetic direction of Chief Engineer PERLEY and District Engineer ORR, were speedily at work, but owing to the inflammable character of the contents of the building, the numerous vent-holes in every part of the structure for the flames, and the difficulty of reaching it, because of the surrounding buildings, all efforts to save the shop or its contents were unavailing. The flames spread with almost lightning rapidity, and in a few minutes the entire interior had been eaten out by the fire, and shortly afterward the east and west walls fell in.

The efforts of the firemen were principally directed to saving the adjacent property, and in this they were not entirely successful. The flames extended to the six-story brick building in rear of Nos. 143 and 150 East Thirty-third-street, occupied as a morocco factory by HENRY BYRNES, whose loss is $7,000. The front house, No. 144, a four-story brick, owned by Mrs. COHEN, was damaged $300, and is insured for $2,000. It is occupied by ALEXANDER JOHNSTON as a residence, whose loss in damage to furniture is $600, but he had a policy for $1,000 in the Stuyvesant. No. 146 front, a three-story brick, also owned by Mrs. COHEN, was damaged $200; it is occupied by CHARLES F. HARTMAN, whose damage to furniture is $300, and who has a policy for $1,000 in the Niagara. The front building, No. 142, is owned by BYRNES, who occupied the rear first floor as an office and entrance to the factory in the rear; the two upper floors were occupied by Mrs. LLOYD as a residence, whose furniture was damaged to the amount of $300, on which there was no insurance.

The disaster was most serious, however, to MATTHEW BYRNES, whose loss in the destruction of the carpenter-shop is estimated at $60,000. This loss is only partially covered by insurance in the following companies: Grocers', $2,000; Adriatic, $2,000; Hanover, $1,000; Lafayette, $2,000; Importers' and Traders', $3,000; Hoffman, $3,000; Relief, $1,000; Home, of New-Haven, $2,000; Metropolitan, $2,000; Manhat., $4,000; Hartford, $3,000; National, of Boston, $3,000; People's, of San Francisco, $2,500; New-Amsterdam, $3,000; Hope, $2,000, and Lorillard, $3,000. The total of insurance is $54,000, and the loss is nearly double that amount. BITTERS & CO. were insured as follows upon the mucuous factory and contents: Atlantic, of Brooklyn, $2,000; Market, $3,000; Greenwich, $3,000; Pacific, of San Francisco, $2,500; Sterling, $1,000; Commercial Union, $1,000, making a total of $12,700.

POLITICAL RETROSPECT.

John Quincy Adams and the Southern Democracy.

To Hon. John Quincy Adams:

SIR: Your letter of June 5, to J. T. SUTHERLAND, Esq., Augusta, Ark., as published on July 1, is a fitting counterpart to your famous speech in Charleston, S. C., of the 16th of October, 1858. These two remarkable productions evidence one fact—that you are not progressive in your ideas. You see the same now as then, an outspoken and censorious opponent of the Federal Government, and in common with your party, you are ever ready to excite feelings of bitter hate in the Southern mind toward the Union. At the same time, you warn them of the utter hopelessness of again attempting, by secession or rebellion, to recover the "lost cause." It would be difficult to find in the partisan Press of the country, a more injudicious production than your letter aforesaid. You, a citizen of Massachusetts, declare, that had you been a resident of the South, you would be today "an unrepentant rebel"—sore, angry, beaten and defiant," and admit that "the tender mercies of reconstruction had been harder to bear than all the horrors of invasive war." No one doubts your sincerity in these utterances, and the only pity is, that you do not at once take

A MANAGER'S SPREE.

A Drama Played to a Small But Select Audience—Entertaining Question as to Bowery Liquor.

WILLIAM H. FERLIGH, manager of the Bowery Theatre, appeared yesterday morning before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, as a complainant against one JOHN MULVIHILL, whom he charged with stealing his watch and chain, worth $67. The circumstances of the larceny, as related by FERLIGH, were pleasantly suggestive of the popular manners of the manager. He stated that he met MULVIHILL in a saloon at No. 46 Bowery, and got into an argument, which deepened into a quarrel, and that in its turn became so aggravated that nothing short of a fight would satisfy MULVIHILL. FERLIGH was not only ready to accommodate him, but also to furnish a place where the contest could be waged without interruption. The Bowery Theatre, where the performance on Saturday night was then long over, was at hand, and thither the belligerent MULVIHILL was invited by the accommodating manager, who ordered the stage to be lighted up by the carpenter, who was ordered to the front of the house. The combatants stripped, throwing their coats and vests upon the floor, and then went at it. But the sport was hardly worth the trouble to see it, for after MULVIHILL had struck FERLIGH one blow he seemed suddenly overcome with the pangs of conscience, and declared that he would not fight any more. He then handed FERLIGH his coat and vest, and the pair, clothed in their proper garb and better humor, went out and took a drink. Half an hour afterwards FERLIGH discovered that his watch and chain had been abstracted from his vest, and being convinced that no one but MULVIHILL could have taken them, caused his arrest.

Upon cross-examination, FERLIGH was positive he had his watch and chain when he left the saloon, and was accommodated MULVIHILL with a fight, but was not certain that he had either when he retired after the abortive battle. He was equally certain that he had no animosity against MULVIHILL, in proof of which he mentioned that he drank with him both before and after the fight; that, in fact, they were drinking together from about 12½ o'clock until 4 o'clock, during which time it appears FERLIGH "drank about nine times, whisky and rum," but he adds, "I was not intoxicated, nor did Mr. MULVIHILL appear to be." Indulgence in the harmless Bowery liquor seems indeed to have returned the manager to a genial state of mind, for FERLIGH, who went to the theatre and met his foeman naturally, in the saloon. There FERLIGH remarked he would like to have his watch and chain, and asked MULVIHILL if he had it, but MULVIHILL denied all knowledge of it. The touching narrative concludes with the information from FERLIGH that "we then went to VAN DYKE'S, where we had a drink; he paid for it." Upon these facts MULVIHILL was committed for further examination, and Justice HOGAN will renew his efforts not only to discover the missing watch, but to ascertain, if possible, how much Bowery liquor is required to get the better of the average inhabitant.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, at 4½ P.M., FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair, assisted by A. ROBERTSON WALSH and MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, Esqs., Vice-Presidents. Four new auxiliaries were recognized—two in Kansas, one in Texas, and one in Dakota Territory. Communications were received from Mr. ANDREW M. MILNE, Montevideo, with favorable accounts from his field, notwithstanding the effects of pestilence and war; from Mr. D. M. HENDERSON, Valparaiso, with the launch of the last boat for colporteurs in Valparaiso and Santiago; from Rev. S. B. BURGESS, London, regretting the inability of Rev. Dr. STORRS to attend the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society as a delegate from the American Bible Society; from Rev. A. HYDE, Rev. ANDREW MASON, sending accounts of Bible work in Spain; from Rev. J. LAWARENCE; from Rev. Dr. W. W. SCUDDER, Vellore, India, with fiscal accounts with this Society, of the Arcot Mission; from Rev. FRANK VEZIMEHL, Paris, acknowledging gratefully the receipt of $3,000 from this Society, to aid the Bible Society of France under its present embarrassments, and from Rev. DE MOURA, Lisbon, giving accounts of the distribution of books formerly granted, and asking an additional grant. Mr. DE MOURA is rector of a Spanish church in Lisbon.

Grants of books were made to the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church for Idaho; to the Evangelical Association at Cleveland; to the American Tract Society; to the Methodist Sunday School Union, and many others of smaller amount to feeble, destitute and impoverished individuals where there are no auxiliaries. The books were in various languages and different countries. The whole number of books granted is 3,979, beside others to the value of $300, and one volume is raised lower for the blind.

Rev. FREDERICK BUEL, the Society's agent at San Francisco, made some interesting remarks on the Bible work on the Pacific, especially among the Chinese.

The Horse Disease—Few New Cases.

The horse disease continues to be the main topic under discussion among the principal owners of stock in this City. The suburbs are also participating in the affliction and alarm. It is said to prevail more or less in Westchester County, Long Island and New-Jersey. The railroad and stage stables seem to have had a temporary respite yesterday. The Eighth avenue had but four new cases, all of a slight nature. The Sixth-avenue Company had but eleven, of a medium grade. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue had but one, and that was scarcely marked enough to be classified under the new disease. The Fourth-avenue had but seven, all slight cases. The Third-avenue had six, all slight. The Second-avenue has none. All the other lines report no new cases. Some of the old ones are convalescent, but many are hopeless. The stage-routes seem to have had no cause for alarm, yesterday. The private stables are the most severely afflicted, and some very valuable stock is prostrate and probably doomed. One gentleman lost a team worth $2,000. Another has a team worth $1,000.

There were at least 170 new cases in private or livery stables. The dead boat is overwhelmed with bodies. There is every variety of horse character, from the ambitious aristocratic steed to the attenuated, miserable stage and car beast, all exhibiting various facial and bodily signs of the pangs of dissolution.

The pasturage of the sick as Westchester, New-Jersey, or Baker's Island, presents scenes well worthy the pencil of an artist. It is like so many of human kind enfranchised from the most awful oppression and drudgery. Their antics, although hampered by physical disabilities, are very expressive of their exhilaration in the air of freedom.

Many persons are sending their horses into the country, as advised by the veterinary surgeons. The travel on the various car and stage lines thus far has not been embarrassed.

An Operation in Whisky.

In May, 1870, one MOSES OPPENHEIMER called on SIMON STERNFELD, then doing business at No. 97 Warren-street, and stated that he had been sent by Mr. SCHERER, of Morristown, N. J., for two barrels of whisky, which were delivered to him. It afterwards appeared that OPPENHEIMER had not been authorized to get the property, and that he had sold it for his own benefit. He was seen yesterday by Mr. STERNFELD for the first time since the transaction, and, being arrested, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, who held him on a charge of false pretences.

The McFayden Homicide.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HERRMAN in the case of JOHN C. MCFAYDEN, who died at his residence, No. 273 Monroe-street, from injuries inflicted upon him by MICHAEL C. SHAY and WM. QUINN in the saloon No. 103 Grand-street, on the 2d inst. HERMAN BUSSEL, keeper of the saloon, testified to the facts which have been published in the TIMES, and the jury rendered a verdict against the two men, who were committed by Coroner HERRMAN to await the action of the Grand Jury.

False Pretenses.

BERNARD M. SANTER, No. 18 Lispenard-street, made a complaint yesterday, before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, stating that HARRY BERRMAN called upon him for samples, which he took away, and soon afterward returned, saying his father desired a quantity of the blue cloth. Representing that he was employed by his father, Mr. SANTER delivered him cloth worth $25, which he gave to FABIAN LESSE, No. 17 Sullivan-street, who sold it to ABRAHAM WACHABERY, No. 69 Canal-street. These three persons having been arrested by Detectives HEIDELBERG and SYMINGTON, were committed in default of $1,000 bail each for trial at the General Sessions. A complaint was taken in another case, in which the facts were precisely similar, except that $80 was stated as the value of the cloth.

Sale of Goods Seized for Violation of Revenue Laws.

Yesterday by order of Hon. THOMAS MURPHY, Collector of the Port, Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER sold at auction 288 lots of goods, which had been seized for violation of the revenue laws. The sale was very well attended, and the prices realized were very fair. The articles consisted of cigars principally, which had been taken from vessels arriving from Havana, and were, for the most part, of excellent quality. The liquors were in small lots of a few bottles each, with here and there, a case or a keg. The largest lot consisted of eleven hogsheads of wine. Among the drugs were eighty-five bottles of oil of bay, which are very valuable, and brought good prices. There were among the jewelry twenty-two silver watches but none of gold. Among the miscellaneous articles were twelve silk umbrellas. After the auctioneer's fees and the expenses have been deducted from the proceeds officers entitled thereto will be able to see how much they will receive for moieties.

THE CENSUS OF 1870.

Official Statement of the Population of the Country According to Color.

The following official tables give the population of the several States of the Union as shown by the recent Census, giving the number of whites and blacks, respectively:

POPULATION, 1870.

States.	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.
Alabama	521,384	476,510	996,894
Arkansas	362,843	122,169	485,009
California	499,228	4,272	503,497
Connecticut	537,549	8,098	537,617
Delaware	105,221	22,794	125,016
Florida	91,677	91,209	187,749
Georgia	636,923	453,143	1,084,066
Illinois	2,511,066	28,783	2,539,828
Indiana	1,655,837	24,560	1,680,397
Iowa	1,180,979	5,762	1,191,741
Kansas	362,645	17,108	362,645
Kentucky	1,066,992	222,310	1,289,302
Louisiana	362,947	364,210	726,957
Maine	624,809	1,606	626,415
Maryland	780,238	475,284	1,255,522
Massachusetts	1,442,156	13,947	1,457,103
Michigan	1,167,282	11,849	1,178,131
Minnesota	439,257	759	439,016
Mississippi	353,699	441,947	827,950
Missouri	1,603,146	118,071	1,721,214
Nebraska	122,117	789	122,906
Nevada	42,486	357	42,843
New-Hampshire	317,697	538	318,277
New-Jersey	676,027	30,658	906,085
New-York	4,316,883	49,061	4,374,294
North Carolina	678,470	491,550	1,170,120
Ohio	2,603,827	63,213	2,665,040
Oregon	90,237	346	90,583
Pennsylvania	3,454,260	64,273	3,519,533
Rhode Island	213,373	4,980	217,193
South Carolina	289,667	415,814	705,481
Tennessee	1,225,163	322,330	1,322,493
Texas	558,715	251,127	809,842
Vermont	329,613	924	330,537
Virginia	712,093	512,841	1,224,934
West-Virginia	442,014	17,980	442,014
Wisconsin	1,051,351	2,112	1,053,464
Total	33,181,208	4,735,226	37,916,444

Territories.	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.
Arizona	9,076	29	9,605
Colorado	39,721	456	39,677
Dakota	13,967	94	13,961
District Columbia	131,700	43,404	131,077
Idaho	10,994	60	10,644
Montana	18,288	183	18,459
New-Mexico	90,923	172	90,595
Utah	86,044	118	86,126
Washington	23,730	31	23,955
Wyoming	8,726	183	8,909
Total Territories	386,169	44,903	431,085
Total States	33,181,208	4,735,226	37,916,444
Grand total	33,567,369	4,780,141	38,347,509

A comparison with the census of 1860 shows the following results:

The increase of the aggregate population of all the States and Territories during the ten years is 6,903,439, and the rate of increase is above twenty-one and nine-tenths per cent. The increase of the whole white population is 6,591,796, and the rate of increase is 24.4 per cent. The increase of the white population in the Northern or originally Free States is 5,157,843, and the rate of increase is 27.4 per cent. The increase of the white population in the Southern States is 1,255,201, and the rate of increase is 16.6 per cent. The aggregate increase of the black population in the United States is 388,886, and the rate of increase is 9.0. The increase of the black population in the Southern States is 158,382, and the rate of increase is 4.4 per cent. The increase of the black population in the Northern States is 119,192, and the rate of increase is 22.7 per cent.

The increase of the whole population in the Territories, including the District of Columbia, is 184,882, and the rate of increase is 74.9 per cent. The increase of Territories to the States, which remained in that condition in 1870, Nebraska and Nevada, which were Territories in 1860, had in the meantime become States, and are therefore ranked as such in the tables and in these comparisons.

The increase of the white population in the Territories is 164,515, and the rate of increase is 74.5 per cent.

The increase of the black population in the Territories is 20,367, and the rate of increase is 208.9 per cent.

The considerable increase of the white population of the Southern States has taken place chiefly in those on the northern border of that section—in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri; and a diminution of the number of blacks has taken place in these border States, except in Maryland, where the increase is slight.

The greatest increase in the number of blacks in the South has taken place in North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Florida and Alabama. In the two Virginias, compared with the old State, there is exhibited a loss of 18,068 blacks. In Georgia, also, there is a falling off of blacks, and a considerable increase of whites.

The Fourth of July at Belfast, Ireland.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Belfast, Ireland, by the launching of a new steamship for the White Star line, which was christened *The Republic*, in honor of the day. The new vessel is a sister ship of the *Oceanic* and *Atlantic*, and is in all respects their equal. The fourth sister-ship of the line, the *Baltic*, will arrive here next month. The two ships now on the stocks at Belfast are still larger than their gigantic predecessors, and will, when launched, complete the fleet.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 7.

By Judge Cardozo.

Goodrich vs. Haskins; allowance of $50 granted.

Thurber vs. Blanck et al.; motion granted, with costs.

Edwards vs. Brown, &c.; motion granted.

Samuel Cohen vs. John Rickart; motion denied.

Samuel Stevens vs. New-York and Orange County Manufacturing and Mining Company; motion granted.

Nicholas Secat vs. Robert C. Bolton et al.; motion denied on payment of $10 costs on each action, &c.

Henry Stokes et al. vs. George W. Wood et al.; reference ordered to take proof of facts and report with opinion.

Vanderhoef et al. vs. Aaron et al.; the judgment as to the defaulting is vacated with leave to the plaintiff to discontinue as to him, without costs. The other motions are denied.

Richardson et al. vs. Virtue et al.; motion denied.

Sampson et al. vs. Romer et al.; order granted.

M. L. Jones vs. H. P. Sprague; judgment granted.

Tucker vs. Tucker; complaint of proof of service and default wanted.

James Hoy vs. Moses B. Bramhall et al.; motion granted on payment of $10 costs to each defendant appearing and opposing.

E. D. Garbers et al. vs. Seleg Worth; motion granted.

Turner vs. Shepard et al.; decree granted.

H. Harteau vs. Thomas P. Scully; motion denied; costs to abide event.

John J. Turtle vs. Jacob Miller; motion granted.

J. W. Hyatt et al. vs. J. A. Hyatt et al.; reference ordered.

Mattmer vs. Mattmer; reference ordered.

Thurber et al. vs. Sinclair; motion granted.

Williams et al. vs. Antonio L. de Santa Anna; judgment ordered for $20,000 on failure to answer.

In the matter of the Salisbury Mills Manufacturing Company; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 7.

By Judge Spencer.

Ebeu Hathaway et al. vs. Nicholas M. McCormick et al.; case settled.

By Judge Monell.

James French vs. George W. Gerrish; order granted.

Charles B. Hoffman vs. Alfred L. Seton; judgment for the defendant for the amount of counter claim and interest. (Opinion with Clerk.)

By Judge Freedman.

David R. DeWolf vs. Ebenezer Y. Crandall et al.; upon presentation of an engrossed or printed copy of this case, pursuant to Rule 19 of this Court, with all the amendments which were allowed, and all the exhibits referred to properly inserted, together with an affidavit that such copy has been carefully compared with the case, will be marked "settled" and ordered on file.

James A. Hayden vs. George DeMets et al.; the original proposed case and amendments must be handed up.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 7.

Before Judge Cardozo.

GAMBLING DEBTS.

Isaac Reed vs. Lawrence P. Bagie et al.—This was a motion to strike out an answer as frivolous. The action was to recover judgment on a draft for $6,000, accepted by defendants. It appeared that the maker of the draft, Andrew J. Rogers, said to be a North Carolina Senator, in October last, engaged in a contest with the "ogre" at the establishment of Matthews and Fenton, No. 139 Fulton-street. After the "ogre" had recovered the loose change which the Senator had about him, he (the Senator, not the tiger) gave a check for $6,000, upon the proceeds of which he continued the fight. The check was not paid, and Rogers took it up, giving in lieu thereof the draft which is the subject of this suit. This draft was accepted by defendants, and before the commencement of this suit plaintiff advanced $2,500 on it. The motion to strike out the answer was made on the ground that it did not contain a defense, it merely setting forth that the draft was given for a gambling debt, which defense, it was contended, would not avail against plaintiff as an innocent holder for value. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

John Graham and Mr. Owen for plaintiff; Algernon S. Sullivan for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 7.

Before Judge Monell.

THE GREGORY ESTATE.

Thomas J. Barr, Receiver, vs. Sarah Gregory et al.—This case came up on an order to show cause why defendants and their attorneys should not be punished for contempt because of having interfered with plaintiff in his duties as receiver, in violation of a former injunction, dated May 27, 1871, by commencing an action in the Court of Common Pleas, and obtaining a temporary injunction therein.

The excuse of defendants was that they had obtained an *ex parte* order of the Court permitting them to commence the action. It appearing on argument that such order had been granted by Judge MONELL, he intimated that if he had known the original injunction was in force he would not have granted the *ex parte* order.

Decision reserved.

Messrs. Henderson & Fennell for motion; McAdam & Van Sickles opposed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 7.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	107⅛	19 Am. Exchange	118
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.	111⅛	100 Mil. Coal	30⅜
9,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112⅝	100 Con. Coal of Md.	30⅜
100,000 U. S. 6s, cur.	118	10 Cum. Ont. Iron	49
2,000 Mo. 6s	90⅜	10,000 Mar. Tr. 10s cash	23
5,000 do.	90⅝	100 N. Un. Tel.	82⅜
2,000 Connecticut 6s	100⅝	100 Erie	27⅝
2,500 California 7s	111	200 Reading R.	111⅛
3,000 N. Y. 5s, R.	103	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind. R.	93
1,000 do.	103⅜	100 C., Cin. & Ind. R.	93
5,000 Mo. 6s, R. P. R.	103	100 Mil. & St. P.	85⅛
1,000 do.	103⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	85⅛
5,000 Mo. 6s, R. P. R.	103	100 Mil. & St. P.	85⅜
1,000 do.	103⅜	100 do.	85⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. R.	90	100 do.	85⅜
1,000 Phenix Bank	107⅛	200 do.	85⅜
15 Fourth Nat. Bk.	107	100 Del., Lack. & W.	106⅛
5 Hanover Bank	104	200 South-side R.	73⅝
15 Central Nat. Bk.	106⅝	100 do.	73
50 Fourth Nat. Bk.	113	100 Atl. & Pac. R.	25

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R.	112¼	400 Mariposa Pref.	51
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	112¼	100 do.	51
2,000 do.	112¼	100 Erie R.	27⅝
5,500 U. S. 5-20 C.	112⅝	400 Harlem R.	127⅛
7,000 do.	112⅞	700 Upion Pac. R.	24
20,000 do.	112⅝	100 Del., Lack. & W.	106⅛
10,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	113¼	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	73⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	112⅛	200 do.	73⅝
500 do.	112⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	93⅛
2,000 Ark. 7s, L. R. & F.	100	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind. R.	93
R. & N. O. R.	49	100 N. J. Cen.	107⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s	90⅛	100 do.	107⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md.	30⅜	1,000 Chic. & Mis.	87
100 Del., Lack. & W. R.	106⅛	200 St. Lo. & I. M. R.	60
100 Western Un. Tel.	82⅜	14 Morris & Essex R.	93

FRIDAY, July 7—P. M.

The day has been a dull one in most of the Wall-street markets. The Gold Room was steady on sales at 112⅝@113⅛ ₱ cent. The Public Funds were less firm than yesterday and the day before on the non-confirmation of the rumor from London of the success of Assistant Secretary RICHARDSON in placing the New Loan. The private Cable telegrams were silent on the subject, and the prevailing opinion on the Street at the close of business was that the report of yesterday was at least premature. The 5-20s, of 1867, declined to 112⅛ ₱ cent., ex dividend, and the 1868s sold below 113 ₱ cent. The 5 ₱ cent. 10-40s were fairly supported at 112⅜.

In other Stocks the market was tame. The amount of registered sales of the Railway Stocks, it will be noticed, is small. The prices, cannot, however, be called weak, as far as business was done at the Boards or on the Street, but there was a lack of spirit in the transactions of the day which too plainly denoted the absence of anything like a propounced speculation.

Money is cheap to the Brokers, and in superabundant offering on call loan, while the disinclination on the part of lenders to place their balances beyond 30 or 60 days control is quite marked. We quote call loans 3@5 ₱ cent.; time transactions, 30@60 days, 5@6 ₱ cent.

Exchange on London is not strong on demand, although rates are steady at 110⅜ ₱ cent., 60 days, and there is much less export demand for Gold this week than last. The Customs demand for Gold is large, and the signs are of an active import movement through the month of July.

After the late Boards in the Afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The sales of Gold fell to 112⅝, of 5-20s of 1867 to 112⅝ ₱ cent., and of Bills on London to 109¾@109⅞ ₱ cent., 60 days, and 109¾@109⅞ ₱ cent. for Sight Bills and Cable transfers.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 7.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	112½	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	115	114⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅝	113⅝
American Gold	113⅛	113⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅛	110⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	97	97
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Cts.	92⅛	92
Reading Railroad	111⅛	111⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅛	108⅛
North-west Common	73⅛	73⅛
North-west Preferred	91⅛	91⅛
Pacific Mail	42⅜	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛	80
St. Paul Common	60⅛	60⅛
Lake Shore	109⅛	110⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛	47⅛
Toledo and Wabash	59⅛	59⅛
Western Telegraph	58⅛	58⅛
Erie	27⅛	27⅜
Union Pacific	31⅛	31⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	90⅛	90⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	86⅛	86⅛
Consolidated Coal	30⅛	30⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 7.

Gold receipts	$2,174,037 97
Gold payments	1,994,926 73
Gold balance	86,340,319 86
Currency receipts	1,567,945 14
Currency payments	522,231 01
Currency balance	4,825,124 80
Customs	476,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	115⅝	5-20 coup., '67	112⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	115⅝	5-20 coup., '68	112
5-20 coup., '62	114⅝	10-40 coupon	112⅜
5-20 coup., '64	114	10-40 registered	111⅜
5-20 coup., '65	114	6s currency	114⅝
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	112⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	71⅝	Ark. 7s, L. R. P. & N. O	47⅜
Tenn. 6s, new bds	71⅝	Ark. 7s, Miss. O. & R. R	47⅜
Va. 6s, old	66	Ohio 6s, '81	101
Va. 6s, new bds	72⅛	Ohio 6s, '86	103
Va. 6s, reg., old	54	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Ga. 7s, new bds	90⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Ga. 7s, Gold bds	92⅛	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. 6s, old	45⅛	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. C. 6s Acc '68	32	Ind. 5s	90
N. C. 6s, new bds	27	Mich. 6s '73	99
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	59	Mich. 6s '75	99
S. C. 6s, April & Oct	59	Mich. 6s '79	99
Mo. 6s	95⅛	N. Y. reg. R. L	107⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. R.	93	N. Y. coup. B. L	107
La. 6s, Levee bds	72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L	72,107
La. 7s, Funding	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L	74,107
Cal. 7s	110	N. Y. 6s, Canal L	74,107
Cal. 7s, large bds	112⅝	N. Y. 6s, Canal L	76,101
Conn. 6s	100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L	76,101
Kentucky, funded	94	N. Y. 6s, Canal L	76,101
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. L. R.	50		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	93	Tol. & W. M.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	86	Tol. & W. Sig. bds	80⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	101	Tol. & W. Cons. Con.	89
Erie 2d, 7s	78	Han. & Naples 1st	93
Erie 1st, 7s	92	Gt. West. 1st	93
Erie Sch. 7s	92	Gt. West. 2d	86
R., N. Y. & E. 1st, 7s	93	Quincy & Tol. 1st, 10s	86⅜
Long Dock bds	90	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	86⅜
Ill. Cen. 1st R. R.	90	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d	86⅜
Harlem 1st 7s	101	Chi. & N. W. Sk. Fd.	86⅜
Har. Con. 6s, R. Es.	93	Mortgage Exmr 1st	93
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds	91	Morris & Essex 2d	100
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds	91	Morris & Essex 1st	101
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '72	119	N. Y. Cen. new bds	93⅛
C., R. & C. 1 ₱ ct. 1st	110	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	97	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	69
Ill. & So. I. 8 ₱ ct. 1st	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3d	100
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	97	Clev. & Pitts. C. & I.	92
Cen. Pac. bds	90⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	94
Union Pac. 1st 6s	89	Clev. & Akron	100⅛
Union Pac. land 7s	90	Chi. & Alton 1st	101⅛
Union Pac. Sk. Fd. 6s	89⅛	Chi. & Alton 2d	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. '75	100⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	120
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. '76	99⅛	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	82
Ill. Cen. 8 ₱ ct.	99	Sc. L. & I. M. 1st	94⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Mil. & St. P. 1st	89
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds	97	Mil. & St. P. 2d	88
Chi. & N. W. Cons. bs.	89	Joliet & Chi.	102
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds	89	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	97⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Con.	103⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	70
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	109	Tol., P. & W. R. R.	86⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	97	Tol., P. & W. W. D.	80
Del. & W. 1st Ext.	90	Tol., P. & W. 2d	77
Tol. & W. 2d St. L. D.	89	N. Y. & N. H.	100

The day's receipts of specie at the ports below and for the whole week, were reported as follows:

	Friday.	Total this week.	Total last week.	Total year.
Galveston	600	3,465	3,297	23
New-Orleans	800	5,407	1,377	2,843
Mobile	0	0	1,000	450
Savannah	150	1,000	1,000	1,000
Charleston	121	1,272	1,227	1,272
Wilmington	0	200	200	0
Norfolk	0	1,000	1,000	0
Baltimore	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
Philadelphia	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
Boston	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	1,671	14,344	11,301	8,565
Total last week	2,643	11,301	28,674	
This day last year	2,264			2,023
Total since Sept. 1, 1870				2,263,250
Same time last year				2,254,257

Liverpool.

	Week ending July 7, '71.		Week ending July 7, '70.	
	Bales.	Tons.	Bales.	Tons.
Sales of the week	152,000		68,000	
Of which speculators took	44,000		7,000	
Of which exporters took	22,000		6,000	
Total stock	718,000		874,000	
Of which American	434,000		515,000	
Total imports of the week	76,000		52,000	
Of which American	21,000		20,000	
Actual export	15,000		7,000	
Amount afloat	444,000		495,000	
Of which American	244,000		295,000	

Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool, July 7, 1870.....9¾d.
Price of Middling Uplands in New-York, July 7, 1870.....20¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Receipts have been quite limited for Spring and Western Flour, particularly the desirable lots of shipping extras, which have been in more confident demand for export, on the basis of 10@20c ₱ bbl., at which quotations about 4,800 bbls. were placed. Trade and family brands have shown rather more steadiness, as a moderate jobbing movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,000 bbls., including 2,000 bbls. for export; 1,000 bbls. in bond; 2,000 bbls. for shipping, and 9,000 bbls. for local trade, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been quite dull since our last, at from 90c.@$1 65 ₱ 100 lbs. for inferior to choice Straw. Corn-meal continues in light request at $3 40@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 40@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 75@$5 00
Extra State	5 00@5 10
Choice State	5 15@5 25
Superfine Western	4 75@5 00
Extra Western	5 00@5 10
Choice Western	5 15@5 25
Superfine Southern	5 00@5 10
Extra Southern	5 15@5 25
Choice Southern	5 30@5 50
Superfine Canada	5 00@5 10
Extra Canada	5 15@5 25
Choice Canada	5 30@5 50
Superfine Genesee	5 00@5 10
Extra Genesee	5 15@5 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 40@5 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 65@6 10
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 40@5 60
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 65@6 10
Extra Genesee, shipping brands	5 40@5 60
Extra Genesee, trade and family brands	5 65@6 10

Southern Flour has been very moderate request at previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at $5 15@$6 55 for poor to good, and $5 10@$6 80 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been quite dull since our last at from $4 90@$5 00 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Corn-meal continues in light request at $3 40@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 40@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 15@$5 45
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	5 45@5 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 10@5 70
Corn-meal, Jersey	3 40@3 75
Corn-meal, Brandywine	4 10@4 15

FRUIT—Trade has been very dull in this line without any remarkable change in values.

GRAIN—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Spring Wheat, which has been quoted 1c.@2½c. ₱ bushel higher, with less liberal offerings of prime samples. The demand has been mainly from export buyers, who have taken 10,000 bushels for Spring; at $1 44@$1 45 for ordinary to choice No. 3; $1 47½ for fancy do.; $1 47@$1 48 for steamer grades of No. 2, and $1 52@$1 53 for the poorer grades of ambers. 2,000 bushels of Amber Western Wheat has shown more steadiness on a growing export inquiry, shipment and milling, within the range of from $1 49@$1 55, chiefly at $1 47@$1 50 ₱ bushel. White Wheat has been more sought after, partly by export buyers, at from $1 47@$1 52 for poor to fair, and $1 53@$1 55 for prime Michigan. New Amber Southern Wheat has been moderately inquired for at $1 40@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Old Amber Western Wheat has been quoted at $1 47@$1 48 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in good request, and prices have ruled firmer on the basis of 84@85c. for Mixed Western in store, and 85@87c. afloat, and $1 44 for soft; No. 2 Spring, $1 44@$1 45½ afloat, and $1 44 for soft; No. 3 Spring, $1 44@$1 45½ afloat, and $1 44 for soft; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 44@$1 45½ afloat, and $1 44 for soft; No. 1 Spring at $1 46@$1 47½ afloat, and $1 44 for soft; No. 2 Spring, $1 44@$1 45½ afloat, and $1 44 for soft; White Western, $1 47½@$1 48

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
Last LOND STRIKE. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, Stoddart, Williamson, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Flora Clayton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
DELMONICO'S; OR, LIFE UP THE HUDSON. Leading characters by Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Davies, Lewis, and Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE COLLEEN BAWN. Leading characters by Mesdames. John Collins, C. Wheatleigh, and Miss Emma Howson.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 59th-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

TERRACE GARDEN,
58th-st., near 3d-av.
JULLIEN CONCERT and SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS.
No. 817 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE PAINTING, "THE PRODIGAL SON."

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sun-day Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Fifty copies, one year.....50
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.
Only Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, 25 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under the proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as at counter of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

France has paid over to Germany 250,000,000 francs of the indemnity; 1,500,000,000 francs must be paid before the forts are abandoned. A motion for the imposition of a tax on passports was discussed in the Assembly on Thursday, and an attack was made on English excursionists, which was rebuked by M. FAVRE. A census of Paris is to be taken at once. The elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly will be formally announced today. A woman has been shot in the Department of the Loire, for complaining of the Prussian requisitions. It is proposed to lend President THIERS the Palace of the Elysee as a residence in Paris. Amiens has been declared in a state of siege, on account of the failure to discover and furnish a man who murdered a Prussian. The trial of ROCHEFORT, ASSI and ROUSSEL has again been postponed for a fortnight. The reorganization of the French Army has been completed, and its effective strength is 320,000. President THIERS subscribed for 1,000,000 francs of the loan. The Pope has determined to remain in Rome. The insurrection in Algeria is said to be nearly ended. The Waverley celebration in London yesterday was a great success, and £500 was realized to aid in the erection of a monument to Sir WALTER SCOTT. Destructive freshets have occurred in the West of England, doing great injury to the crops, and there have been heavy thunder-storms in the suburbs of London. The Prussian military law is to be enforced in Alsace and Lorraine immediately. A vote of censure against the Government in the Spanish Cortes has been rejected 119 to 81. A proposition for a general amnesty in Spain and her colonies is under consideration.

GENERAL.

The Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf held its third annual meeting in the Academy of Music at Newport, R. I., last night, at which Gen. SHERIDAN was elected President. New-York was selected as the next place of meeting, Oct. 18, 1872.

A young physician named CHARLES GIFFORD, of South Wilson, Niagara County, committed suicide by jumping from the Government Island bridge at Niagara on Thursday morning. On the bridge was found a letter directed to his father and recommending to his care his wife.

The Universalist Church at Hyannis, Mass., was struck by lightning, yesterday morning, and entirely destroyed, involving a loss of $20,000 without insurance.

Senator SMITH, of New-Hampshire, voted with the Republicans on the amendment to the bill to redistrict the City of Manchester, making the vote six to six.

The ship *Golden Fleece*, which sailed from Boston July 1 for Bombay, put into Halifax July 5 with fire in her lower hold. The fire-engines were employed without success up to the 6th, and it may be necessary to scuttle the vessel. She is owned by WM. F. WELD & Co., of Boston, and was laden with ice.

The injunction case of the Boston and Maine Railroad *vs.* The Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, has been decided in favor of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

Hon. D. J. MORRELL was thrown from a carriage, on Thursday evening, near Johnstown, Penn., and his skull fractured and his back sprained. Physicians think he may recover.

Prof. COX, who made a balloon ascension at Chicago, N. Y., July 4, has just been heard from by telegraph from Irish Creek, Ontario. He landed in personal safety ninety miles beyond the St. Lawrence River, but the balloon is a total wreck.

A heavy storm of rain and wind passed over Portsmouth, Ohio, on Thursday evening, unroofed the Catholic Brick House, the German Presbyterian Church and partially unroofing the County Jail. No person was injured.

CYRUS WAKEFIELD, of Boston, has given $100,000 to Harvard College for the erection of a recitation hall, with dormitory, to be called Wakefield Hall.

The Universalist Church in Hyannis, Mass., was struck by lightning yesterday morning and entirely consumed by fire. Loss about $20,000. No insurance.

The straw-paper manufacturers of Columbia County held a convention at Chatham Village, on Thursday, at which it was unanimously resolved, in view of the high price of straw and low price of paper, to run the mills on half time from the 1st of August next.

Tammany and the Presidency.

The Democrats think they know who will be the next Republican candidate for the Presidency, but they are almost afraid to ask themselves who shall be their own. The New-York *Herald* does, indeed, come to their assistance in a damaging way every now and then. It supplies them with a fresh candidate at least once a week, who pops up and down like a Jack-in-a-box; but it has come to pass that sincere Democrats distrust their own organs. The *Herald* will only be on their side when they are likely to win. In the same way, the *Herald* would support Gen. GRANT if it felt quite sure he would carry the day. As for the *World*, the bought and sold, that will not hesitate to throw over the candidates put forward by the nominating Convention, as it has done before. It will not depart from its single principle of taking the highest bid for its services. Now, to be sure, it is employed to defend TWEED. But little more than a year ago, it called TWEED a swindler, at the instigation of the Young Democracy; and, if the Young Democracy could afford to pay the editor of the *World* another friendly visit, and "square" matters with him, that enlightened man would recommence his attacks on the Tammany leaders without a blush. He would do all he could to bring our excellent City Government into disrepute, and even assert that no man could walk in Broadway wearing a gold watch without imperiling his life. Intelligent Democrats know that the *World* has turned traitor to their party whenever it was important that it should have remained true. They are, practically, without any reputable journal to represent them in this City, and consequently they have ceased to pay much attention to newspaper suggestions.

If they turn to their leaders they are not much better off. The Tweed faction controls more wealth than all other complete organizations put together; and the Tweed faction not only does not stand well with the public, but it is incapable of dealing with so great a crisis as that of the Presidential election. It cannot even decide on a candidate. Gov. HOFFMAN has gone far enough with the Tammany leaders to offend the public, but not far enough to please the leaders themselves. Only recently he vetoed a bill in which TWEED was interested, and the great "Boss," upon that trying occasion, gave expression to his displeasure in language which he used to employ when the editor of the *World* says he was a drunken bankrupt, and not the owner of a "palatial mansion" and a pretty flower-garden in Forty-third-street and Fifth-avenue. Moreover, the Mayor himself, whose political character is almost as unique as his literary attainments, took the opportunity not long ago to inform Gov. HOFFMAN that he must not expect to receive the support of Tammany as Presidential candidate. Probably the Mayor has forgotten all about this, his memory being constitutionally defective on the subject of his political opinions; but there is one of his curious articles extant in which he repudiates HOFFMAN in language almost as full of decision as of blunders. The Mayor and his friends, if conspirators bound together by motives such as actuate buccaneers can be called "friends," care very little what becomes of HOFFMAN so that they can perpetuate their own power. Their chief anxiety is to keep TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL in possession of the revenues of the City. If they can nominate their own candidate for the Presidency besides, so much the better. HOFFMAN they only value in so far as he can be of use to them in his present position. As he has more than once shown that he possesses an article which they happened to be born without—namely, a conscience—they are naturally perfectly ready to throw him over.

The intrigues of Tammany Hall are of far less consequence in a national campaign than some Republicans suppose. In this City, by one device and another, the people may be partially blinded with regard to the real character and objects of the leaders. It is not so with the country at large. The contempt with which respectable Democrats look upon Tammany was accidentally, but very significantly shown, in the "celebration" on the Fourth. The invitations of TWEED and his friends were in numerous cases not even answered. No Democrat of real authority would condescend to show his face at Tammany Hall, in the company of men whom the *World* has openly stigmatized as swindlers and thieves. If TWEED and SWEENY are really fit to be at the head of the Tammany organization, the editor of the *World*, whose early piety and subsequent fidelity to his friends are a guarantee against his bearing false witness, has already done them a great injustice. His views on the subject have, however, been adopted by the larger portion of the Democratic Party. Consequently, TWEED could not even get a respectable knot of supporters around him on the Fourth of July. All men but the Tammany leaders see that the day of retribution is advancing. The date of its arrival may be uncertain, and in the meanwhile the TWEED gang will go on grasping the plunder which comes in their way. But there is a feeling abroad which must, sooner or later, end in an explosion. That feeling cannot be extinguished by the device of sticking a few plants from TWEED's garden in a City Park, or putting up a few new lamps in Broadway. Intelligent Democrats have no desire to see their party involved in the ruin of a corrupt faction. Hence the suggestions of Tammany with regard to the Presidential candidate have no weight except with its own underlings, and with the few unworthy writers who were once paid to call the leaders knaves, and are now hired to praise them as the greatest men of the age.

The Ring and the City Armories.

We lay before our readers this morning a chapter of Municipal rascality which, in any other city but New-York, would bring down upon the heads of its authors such a storm of public indignation as would force them to a speedy accountability before the bar of a Criminal Court, or compel them to take refuge in flight and perpetual exile. Here, however, it will, doubtless, be laughed at by some as a good joke, and as evidence of "smartness" on the part of our City officials, be discredited by others as unworthy of belief, and be denounced by the mass of our citizens as an "outrage," but, like other outrages of the same character, to be quietly submitted to because of the supposed impossibility of obtaining redress. Nevertheless, we trust that all our readers will give the article a careful perusal, and that the facts it contains will be treasured up as a part of the accumulated mass of official corruption which is being piled up against the Tammany Ring, and which is destined, at no distant day, to descend like an avalanche upon their heads and crush them beneath its weight.

The sources from which the facts and figures relative to the renting of armories in this City have been obtained, are of the most reliable character, and a large portion of the statements can easily be verified by any citizen who chooses to take a little personal trouble. If there is a single mistake in any of the statements or figures contained in the article, we shall be most happy to publish the correction, provided Mr. CONNOLLY, or any other official concerned will send it to us duly verified. The TIMES has been often charged by those whose interest it is to belittle its exposures of the frauds of the Ring, with making random charges unsupported by facts and specifications. This charge comes with a bad grace from men whose master-stroke of policy for the last three years has been the concealment of all their official transactions from the public eye. These men are in the position of a gang of burglars, who, having stolen all your silver-ware and jewelry and placed them under lock and key, turn round and challenge you to identify your property. In the case of ordinary burglars, you could summon the Courts to your assistance, arrest the thieves, break open the locks and get a sight of your stolen goods. But the Tammany Ring are a law unto themselves; they are the Government; they control the machinery of justice, and own a large share of the Judges. Hence they defy your efforts to detect their villainy, and laugh at the idea of restitution. But, notwithstanding all these drawbacks and difficulties, the TIMES has succeeded in exposing many frauds upon the City Treasury, and has furnished better vouchers for its bills of indictment than Controller CONNOLLY has furnished for the bills he has drawn on our tax-payers. We apprehend that no one will complain of a lack of facts and specifications in the article to which we now call the reader's attention; and that not even the *Tribune*, or any other of the eighteen daily and weekly papers that have been gagged by Ring patronage, will be able to find an excuse for ignoring the startling record presented elsewhere, on the ground that it is not sufficiently definite.

The Demands of the Orangemen.

The Grand Master of the "Loyal Orange Institution of the United States" asked our advice some days ago as to the propriety of observing, in the usual way, the coming anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. We gave it as our opinion that, for several reasons, the proposed public celebration had better not be made, and we have reason to believe that the "better portion of the community," who were specially appealed to, are pretty generally of the same way of thinking. The Orangemen themselves have apparently come to a different conclusion, and it seems probable that we shall have to chronicle something more than the usual amount of riot as a result of the observances of Wednesday next. As our opinions concerning the encroachments of Roman Catholicism are pretty well known, we shall be little liable to be misunderstood when we point out to Protestant members of Orange societies, the false position which they occupy with reference both to our Republican Government and our national spirit of toleration. The "Orange Institution of the United States" defines itself as "loyal." Is it not the fact that its constitution defines this loyalty as being confined to the Royal Family of Great Britain, and that the members of the Association are therefore bound by a tie which precludes their transformation into American citizens? Is it not further the case that the basis of the organization is calculated to perpetuate religious animosities by admitting such laws as the following: "Any member marrying a Roman Catholic must be forthwith expelled;" or, "No one can be admitted a member of the 'Grand Black Order of Orangemen' either of whose parents is, or has been, a Roman Catholic?"

The members of Orange Lodges have an unquestionable right, to agree among themselves to observe any kind of rules whatever which do not conflict with the laws of the country which shelter them. But when they come forward and claim to represent traditions of religious freedom, and attempt to identify their cause with the Protestantism of the United States, they are fairly liable to have the principles of their Order freely criticised. The fact that St. Patrick's Day is publicly observed under municipal patronage, has been persistently put forward, in a number of letters sent to us on the subject, as a perfectly valid reason why "the glorious memory of King WILLIAM III." should obtain something like equal recognition. We confess our inability to see why the existence of one abuse can be made an excuse for perpetrating another. We have steadily protested against the unwarrantable intermeddling with public business, involved in the local celebration of the Irish Saint's Day. Consistency ought to compel the most ardent Protestant to disapprove of even a partial invasion of the streets by the admirers of His Majesty of Orange. If the Irish Protestant lodges of this City wish to have any claim whatever on the sympathies of the American co-religionists, they must give some evidence that they possess that superiority of intelligence, and that freedom from dogmatic prejudice which springs from an enlightened conscience. The fact that, however wrongfully, their ignorant Catholic fellow-countrymen should be likely to be inflamed to the extent of armed interference with their procession, ought of itself to be sufficient reason to a body of men professedly Christian, to observe the day in some less public fashion. Since its foundation, seventy-six years ago, the Orange Institution has been chargeable with aggravating many of the woes of unhappy Ireland. At the present moment, it is under the legislative ban of the Government to which it professes to be loyal. Altogether it would be difficult to assign any good reason for the perpetuation of such an organization under the shield of Protestantism, and still more difficult to show what claim it has upon the sympathies of the free Churches of America.

The entire question affords another illustration of the unhappy facility of Irishmen for carrying party feuds to the most preposterous excesses. We have seen German Catholics and Protestants, Republicans and Monarchists, fight shoulder to shoulder in the same battle for national unity, and rejoice together, without one dissenting voice at its successful termination. Italians have not suffered religious differences to come between them and the remembrance of a common country. Even French Protestants can think of St. Bartholomew and the Edict of Nantes without savage rancor, and we never heard that a French Catholic felt particularly sore over the battle of the League or the memory of his supple Majesty of Navarre. If the memory of the proscription which followed the battle of the Boyne is ever to be relegated to the dead past, it ought to be on this free soil, which harbors the oppressed of all nations. If that section of Irish Protestantism comprehended in Orange lodges is ever to rise above the bigotry of the seventeenth century, it ought to learn here to cease to be partisan and begin to be Christian. Of the two parties, we naturally expect the Protestant to lead the way in forbearance and toleration. In this case the Orange organization might cease to exist, but the cause of humanity and American civilization would have found a new triumph.

The Trade of Annihilation.

We have already pointed out how the Southern Kuklux repeats the worst features of Italian brigandage. Now we seem to have borrowed from the Italians another institution, if possible still less desirable. The hired bravo who makes a trade of murder, and, for a slight compensation, puts out of the way his employer's enemies, appears to be getting rapidly domesticated among us. Not long ago, New-Jersey was excited over a confession from such a desperado that he had been hired by members of a family of wealth and social position to murder their father, and that the attempt had actually been made. In the neighborhood of Saratoga the charge was made against a respectable farmer of taking this means to effect the death of his wife. This accusation, we believe, has since been proved to be a cruel and malicious slander, prompted by personal enmity on the part of the self-alleged bravo. But no such explanation can be found for the extraordinary crime lately brought to light in West Virginia, in which a member of the State Legislature seems, beyond doubt, to have bribed one of these mercenary cut-throats with the paltry sum of twenty-five dollars to perpetrate a most dastardly murder.

NOAH JAMES, the name of this enterprising trafficker in blood, whose guilt seems to be settled by his suicide, is represented to have been a man of wealth and social influence. For years he had carried on a feud with one ROGERS, who, about the middle of last March, was found lying murdered in the public highway near his own house. Suspicion fell on ISAAC OWENS, a notorious desperado, who was soon afterward convicted on circumstantial evidence, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. There, last week, he made a full confession, implicating JAMES in one of the most cold-blooded murders on record. JAMES, he asserted, had come to him one day, while at work in the fields, and offered to give him $25 if he would prevent ROGERS' appearance in a certain suit then pending between the two foes in the County Court. To this OWENS objected, whereupon his tempter became more explicit and more liberal at once. To his previous offer he agreed to add a loan of $50 if OWENS would kill ROGERS, promised to furnish him with the weapons and ammunition, to take care of his family, to bail him, if arrested, to perjure himself on his assassin's behalf, or, as he expressed it, to "swear him out of the scrape," and finally to assist in the undertaking. On these terms, OWENS consented.

On the first favorable opportunity thereafter, the worthy confederates laid in wait for ROGERS, and promptly put him out of the way of meddling in earthly lawsuits. OWENS, it would seem, fulfilled his part of the contract with strict fidelity. But his employer proved to be less scrupulous. He repudiated his promises to his accomplice, thus deliberately exposing himself to the risk of OWENS' vengeance, at a time, too, when many had already began to suspect him. He even went so far as to testify against OWENS on the trial. But at last his guilty soul misgave him, and on learning that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, he went into the woods near his house and shot himself through the head.

Taken altogether, this is one of the most remarkable cases of cool and calculating wickedness recently made known. And in conjunction with certain other circumstances, as for example the Connecticut poisoning case, and Rose Mortimer's attack, and one or two others of a like nature, it suggests a picture of life far more curious than pleasing. Bravos and poisoners are picturesque enough on the stage and in romance, but as elements in our real every-day life we shall find them less pleasant objects of contemplation. Certainly in point of crime, at least, the present generation is doing much to remove the reproach of commonplace from our daily life. But we should have preferred going on in the old way, at least for a time.

The Man-Eater.

From Mr. VARLEY, translated to the enforced quiet of the Tombs Police Court, the mantle of villainy appears to have fallen on the broad shoulders of Mr. JAMES CUSICK. This new candidate for civic honors and the State Prison, is not entirely unknown to fame. He is a banker of some repute, and has displayed much ability in that department of finance known to the initiated as "Keno." In the intervals of arduous business occupation, he has been wont to divert himself by playfully puncturing the heads and biting off the noses of his feebler fellow-men. His success in this surgical pastime soon became so great as to earn for him the proud sobriquet of the "Man-Eater," and the most flattering attentions of the Police. But, with all his shining talents, Mr. CUSICK lacks the crowning virtue of discretion. That fine discrimination in selecting the objects of his pleasantries which distinguished Mr. VARLEY, his disciple and successor seems not yet to have acquired. Instead of confining his demonstrations to small and uninfluential citizens, this warrior has had the inconceivable rashness to turn his arms against henchmen of the august Ring itself. And, of all men, an Assistant Alderman and the partner of the Hon. "MIKE" NORTON were the very unpromising subjects he chose for his latest recreation. The story is painful, but suggestive, and may teach a useful lesson to other heroes of the CUSICK kind.

Early on Wednesday morning the amiable "Man Eater" resolved to have a ride. With this view he repaired to the livery stable of CANARY & NORTON, where he found the former of these magnates enjoying the delights of social converse with Assistant Alderman ROBINSON. Mr. CUSICK expressed a desire for a hack, but was told he could not be gratified as all the drivers were gone. He magnanimously offered to drive himself, but that proposition was graciously declined. Thereupon the justly outraged "Man-Eater" drew a knife, turned upon the Assistant Alderman, and with many opprobrious allusions to his ancestry, professed an intention to "do for him" on the spot. Assistant Alderman ROBINSON is not of the mettle of Assistant Alderman BARKER, though perhaps if Mr. CUSICK had been very drunk and very prostrate in the gutter, he, too, might have emulated the courage of his colleague. As it was, Assistant Alderman ROBINSON discreetly ran away. And then Mr. CUSICK indiscreetly transferred his martial ardor to Mr. CANARY. "When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war." The war in this case proved adverse to Mr. CUSICK, who was promptly knocked down with a wheel spoke and ignominiously captured by the Police. What is worse, the vengeance of the Assistant Alderman threatens him with further pains, and it is not improbable that he will spend his Summer in the verdant seclusion of Blackwell's Island. There, we trust, he will be permitted to enjoy the improving conversation and judicious counsels of his great model, Mr. VARLEY, so that when he comes out—in time, of course, for the next election—he will know better than to trifle with the dignity of Ring politicians.

MINOR TOPICS.

No one seems to know much about the Viaduct Railroad. One day an organ of the Ring tells us that a part of the City Hall Park will be annexed for a terminus; another "official" journal announces a plan which would cut the City to pieces. In the meantime, the general public are slow to place confidence in the enterprise. The list of directors has puzzled the community. Respectable men do not often associate with men of bad character, even in a good work; yet on this list we find the excellent names of Mr. W. BUTLER DUNCAN, Mr. A. T. STEWART, and one or two equally good, in company with W. M. TWEED, OAKEY HALL, DICK CONNOLLY, and PETER B. SWEENY. Then there is the name of "MARTIN MAHER,"—a man who not long ago denounced TWEED and his associates as swindlers, who has probably not changed his real opinion since, but who is now hand-in-glove with the very men whose characters he painted in the very blackest colors. If what he said a year ago was true, he is acting dishonestly now—if it was not true, he has convicted himself as a malicious libeler. Whatever changes may take place in political opinion, there is no excuse for any man calling another a swindler in 1870 and becoming his hired apologist in 1871. Altogether, the Viaduct Road starts under suspicious circumstances. It will be very strange if the people are not made to suffer pretty severely for the "accommodation" said to be preparing for them.

The Twenty-second-street so-called Republican Association is obviously in a bad way. There will soon not be enough decent men remaining in it to give it a respectable burial. First Mr. GREELEY, its President—the figure-head who was trotted out on all occasions—shook the dust from his feet and declined to have anything further to do with the Committee because they would not submit to reorganization. In Mr. GREELEY's absence there was a certain air of respectability in the regular appearance in the report of the proceedings that "in the absence of Mr. GREELEY, Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY, First Vice-President, took the chair." But on Monday night this last remnant of respectability disappeared. The Vice-President, Mr. FANCHER, accompanied Mr. GREELEY in his withdrawal, and now the Committee has absolutely no one to preside. What will it do? Who will stand at the head of the grave when the corpse is buried? Tammany will furnish a host of the minor mourners. But who is to fill the position of chief mourner? Does JOHN V. GREIDLEY still remain a member? If so, we expect to see him promoted, unless, indeed, the Police Department can spare either the Young Christian MANNERS or HANK GARDNER. As Mr. GREELEY opened the Anti-Tammany campaign at Saratoga last Summer by denouncing "HANK SMITH," as he called him, perhaps he would be the most eligible and consistent candidate for the succession. We are glad to find that Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY is out of the concern.

It is much to be desired that some of the members of the municipal dictatorship in this City could be compelled twice a day to walk around and through Fulton Market. If they were jostled against oyster fires, slipped up on orange peeling, bespattered with greasy water, betrayed by dirty puddles, assailed as to their noses by the rocking smell of decaying vegetable and animal matter, and compelled to wend with empty or full stomachs through the serried nuisances that flank all four sides and some of the passage-ways of that wretched aggregation of tumble-down sheds, we believe that, with all their toughness in matters of moral offensiveness, they would physically succumb. It may be too much to expect our rulers to remember the sufferings of several hundred thousands of their unworthy subjects, who daily suffer from the evils we have referred to, but we have at least this consolation of knowing that the presence of such instances of gross neglect helps to hasten the day of reckoning.

The *Tribune* professes to be greatly concerned about a "report" which it knows, or ought to know, is false, that an order has been issued for keeping Custom-house appointments secret. If the *Tribune* thinks it so vitally important that the names of office-holders should be published, why does it not try and persuade its newly-found employers, the Tammany "Ring," to let the public see the City pay-roll, which no citizen has been allowed to inspect for three years past. If the *Tribune* will only be instrumental in bringing that document to light, it will disclose a list of *sinecure* office-holders larger than the entire roll of Government employes in this City, and on the list will be found a goodly number of the members of the Tammany Republican General Committee, of which Mr. GREELEY is President.

Street railroads make but slow progress in England. In the means of protecting the public and the brute creation against their abuses the British local authorities seem, however, to have got ahead of ourselves. The cable announces that six conductors have been fined in London for overcrowding their cars. In a city where the Mayor interposes to protect the helpless corporations against the interference of the defenders of humanity and justice, the news sounds with peculiar strangeness. Some day, perhaps, we may convince the companies that their passengers and their horses have rights which they are bound to respect. At present the prospect seems distant enough.

Although people will naturally be much rejoiced to learn that an alligator and a cockatoo are to be placed in Central Park, they will not overlook the less exciting announcement that the croquet-ground is to be kept clear of the roughs, who have lately been in the habit of annoying ladies there. Lovers of the game know the facilities which the ground at Central Park offers for it; and if there were only some security against the raids of loafers, parties would very frequently be made up, and a pleasant morning or evening enjoyed. It is said that the Police will in future take care to give the citizens an opportunity of enjoying an innocent amusement, and that the rowdies and the alligator will be promptly ordered off the croquet-ground.

If the claimant to the Tichborne estates be really Sir ROGER TICHBORNE, he presents a most wonderful example of the sorry tricks which memory may play a man. He can recollect with extraordinary distinctness a multitude of trifling circumstances which happened twenty or thirty years ago, while totally forgetting other events of great importance in his life. He can remember the shape of a yacht which a friend of his once had, and what sort of pipe a brother-officer smoked. But he cannot even read the letters he wrote at the time. As for his mental acquirements, they seem to have been wiped out as with a sponge. French was once almost his native tongue—now he cannot read or speak a word of it. He passed examination at college in Greek and Latin, and yet cannot tell now whether VIRGIL wrote in poetry or prose, and is of opinion that CÆSAR was a Greek writer. He once played chess, but now cannot tell what a pawn is, does not know which way a bishop moves, and never heard of a gambit. These freaks of memory are a little too remarkable to be explained on any ordinary hypothesis. A man may forget all the Latin he learnt at school, but he is likely to preserve some faint recollection of the nature of VIRGIL's and CÆSAR's works. This Sir ROGER TICHBORNE seems more likely to end his days as a felon than as the proprietor of an estate worth £25,000 a year. In 1866, by the bye, he and his family spent a few weeks at the Clarendon Hotel in this City—at the expense, we believe, of the proprietor, who found it hard to extract any money from the pretended Baronet.

A citizen of New-Orleans has recently been so successful in experimenting with fluid gas of ammonia as a motive power, that he claims that there is a probability that it may supersede horse-power on street railroads. Liquified ammonia, when subjected to a heat of sixty degrees Fahrenheit, turns to a vapor, which produces a pressure of sixty pounds to the square inch. This pressure is applied like steam, and is subject to the same controlling influences. When intended to be used for the purpose of propulsion, the ammonia is poured into a system of tubes, deposited in a tank of water in such a way that the gas which passes through the cylinder, instead of escaping into the open air, may be carried through the exhaust pipe, and be absorbed by the water. In this manner the ammoniated water is preserved, and being reinstilled, is capable of being used over again several thousand times, wearing out only at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum. The gas is so readily absorbed by the water that it prevents any disagreeable smell or noise of concussion with the air. At the end of each trip the tubes are refilled from a stationary reservoir of liquid ammonia, and during the journey the moisture in the tubes is acquired by the water in the tank, which re-imparts it, and prevents the ammonia from falling below the boiling temperature. The report of an examining committee, headed by Gen. BEAUREGARD, approves of the invention in terms which are too indefinite to be conclusive.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, as the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	73	79	83	85	82
Stand of Bar. in inch	29.25	"	29.24	"	29.22

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahr., 73.

MORE RING VILLAINY.

Gigantic Frauds in the Rental of Armories.

Exorbitant Prices Given for Regimental Head-Quarters—Stable Lofts at a Premium—Thousands of Dollars Paid for Bare Walls and Unoccupied Rooms—Over Eighty Per Cent. of the Money Stolen.

Reliable and incontrovertible evidence of numerous gigantic frauds on the part of the rulers of this City has been given to the public from time to time in these columns. Few, if any, of the frauds, however, which have been thus exposed will be found to be of greater magnitude or of a more shameful character than those which are presented in this article. The facts which are narrated are obtained from what we consider a good and trustworthy source, and the figures which help to explain them are transcribed literally from books in the Controller's office. If Controller CONNOLLY can prove them to be inaccurate he is heartily welcome to do so.

The National Guard of this State was organized for the protection of our citizens, but under the baneful influence of the Ring it is made, as far as regards the First Division, an engine of political power, and a source of pecuniary profit to the soulless vampires who now control this City. Nominally, about three-quarters of a million of dollars is annually appropriated for the armories and drill-rooms of the First Division, but this sum forms only a small percentage of the amount actually paid out every year, ostensibly for "rents and repairs," but in fact to be divided among the thieves of the Ring and the miserable tools who perform their dirty work. Conspicuous among the latter class is JAS. H. INGERSOLL, who is a partner of WILLIAM M. TWEED in the chair business, and President of an Arms Company, (virtually owned by TWEED,) the arms of which the Ring are now trying to foist on the National Guard. He is also one of the New Court-House Commissioners, and the confidential agent of "Boss" TWEED in many of the schemes in which the latter is engaged. INGERSOLL was formerly a member of the Seventh Regiment, and an intimate acquaintance of Major JOSEPH B. YOUNG, the Clerk to the Board of Supervisors, when TWEED was President of that immaculate body. He early developed a talent for manipulating jobs, and so commended himself to the favor of TWEED that the latter selected him to look after his (TWEED's) interests in the division of the spoils accruing from the rental and fitting up of armories. Nor was TWEED mistaken in his man. What had previously been but a bungling, imperfect system was soon reduced to a science, the most elaborate and comprehensive in its details. Buildings that had long remained unoccupied were selected in all parts of the City, without any regard to their adaptability for armory purposes, or any reference to the convenience of the troops that were intended to occupy them. Many of the old armories had been handsomely fitted up, but under the new order of things the substantial black-walnut and oak arm-racks, and the stout serviceable chairs, tables and desks, gave place to flimsy pretentious but less substantial furniture and fixtures.

The renting and fitting up of the armories of the First Division National Guard is now under the absolute control of INGERSOLL. He has his runners to find out where there is an empty loft, and to ascertain the best terms that can be made with the party desiring to rent it. When rented he locks it up, takes the keys, and keeps it unoccupied just so long as it suits him, charging the City rent for it all the time. Thus some armories that were rented in May, 1870, have remained unoccupied until May, 1871, while others that were rented at the same time, and still others that were vacated by regiments being moved or disbanded, are yet unoccupied.

During the year 1870, with the exception of the Eighty-fourth, there were no changes made in the location of the different regiments, and but little repairs were attempted, and yet, within thirty days, commencing March 12, 1870, more than HALF A MILLION DOLLARS were paid out of the City Treasury for "repairs on armories and drill-rooms." The checks representing this amount were drawn in favor of Ingersoll & Watson, A. J. Garvey, Keyser & Co., (John H. Keyser,) and George S. & James L. Miller; but as they were all returned from the bank bearing the indorsement of JAMES H. INGERSOLL, the public will scarcely fail to properly estimate the justice of the claims, or to divine the channel into which the various amounts was directed. But as Mr. Controller CONNOLLY keeps these checks and vouchers, and the books in which they are recorded, securely under lock and key, we will not dwell longer on that branch of the subject at present, but will proceed to describe the different premises that are now rented by the Ring for the use of the National Guard.

The armory of the Sixth Regiment, Col. STEBBINS commanding, is located on the top floor of Tammany Hall, on Fourteenth-street, and consists of a room of about 100 feet square, which is broken by a semi-circular row of fifteen pillars, practically reducing the size of the room, for drill purposes, to 100x60 feet. The officers' room and the company meeting-rooms are on the next floor below, and consist of the five or six small rooms that were used by JARNETT & PALMER for offices and lumber-rooms during their occupancy of the Tammany Theatre. The entire portion of the building that is used for military purposes could not be let for any legitimate business for $3,000 a year, but the municipal Ring pays HENRY VANDERWATER, the Treasurer of the Tammany Society, the snug little sum of $30,000 per year. The lease of this place was made in the Spring of 1870, and the City has since been paying rent for it, although it was not until the Spring of 1871 that the Sixth moved into it. Previous to the latter period the Sixth occupied an armory over Centre Market, but as this was City property nothing could be made of it by the Ring, and on the regiment leaving it, INGERSOLL and his men went in and ripped out everything in the shape of furniture and fixtures that was on the premises.

The Twelfth Regiment have their armory at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street. It consists of a hall that was formerly known as the "Everett Assembly Rooms." It has a frontage on Broadway of about 80 feet, and extends along Thirty-fourth-street the full depth of the lot, about 125 feet. In addition to this there are the company meeting-rooms, five in number, a reception-room, a room for the Board of Officers, and the armorer's quarters. The property belongs to PETER B. SWEENY and HUGH SMITH, and would let probably for from $3,000 to $4,000 a year, but the incorruptible Mr. SWEENY does not hesitate to take $15,000 for it from the

tax-payers of the City. But this is not all. Adjoining the armory and forming an L on Thirty-third-street, is a portion of the same property that is occupied by the Washington Grey Troop. At the head of the stairs of the two-story building No. 55 West Thirty-third-street is the entrance to a squad-room 20 by 55 feet; on the left of this are three small rooms, fronting on the street, which are used as a reception-room, an officers' room and a meeting-room for the troop, respectively. By crossing the squad-room diagonally from the entrance another flight of stairs is reached, leading into what was originally the yards in rear of the stores on the Broadway side of the premises, but which, by running up four fragile walls and roofing them over, has been transformed into a room 45 by 55 feet in extent. This is supposed to be the drill-room of the troop, but as the troop can only muster about thirty men on the most important occasion, they concluded that they did not want the room, and have let it to HLASKO, the dancing-master. These premises could scarcely be made available for any business purpose, and would not rent for more than $1,500 for a year, but the Ring pays $10,800 for them, making $30,000 a year for premises that, at the most liberal estimate, could not be let for $6,000. The leases on this property were taken by the Ring, in the Spring of 1870, for five years, but it is only about two months since INGERSOLL placed them in a condition fit for occupancy, so that a year's rent has been virtually thrown away.

For many years the Eighth Regiment have had their armory over Centre Market, where it still remains. During the Spring of 1870, when INGERSOLL was seeking every pretext which would enable him to rent additional premises, the Eighth was promised a new armory, and its commanding officer, Col. SCOTT, was requested to send in his application. In due time the top floor over SHERHARD & PALMER'S stables, corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, was selected, and the regiment were notified to move in. They occupied the building for one evening, found it utterly unsuited to their wants—there being neither company meeting-rooms nor rooms for the officers, and no gas in the place—and were compelled to return to their old and more comfortable quarters over Centre Market. The Ninth-avenue loft is owned by the proprietors of the Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue line of stages, who occupy the three lower floors themselves, and let the top floor to the Ring at $18,000 per annum. The loft was rented in the Spring of 1870, and still remains unoccupied, although a semi-military company, which is not a part of the National Guard, has been permitted to use it for the last three or four months.

$16,800 FOR A STABLE LOFT.

Since the organization of the First Regiment of Infantry its armory has been on the north-west corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, the City paying $10,000 a year rent. Nearly a year ago the command was moved into the armory formerly occupied by the Seventy-first Regiment, at No. 118 West Thirty-second-street. These premises are controlled by EVERSON, BROWN & DAVIS, the lower part being occupied as livery stables. It is well known that the ammonia generated in the stables is most injurious to arms, equipments and clothing, and that the offensive arising therefrom are often so offensive as to render the upper part of these buildings unfit for human occupancy. But, notwithstanding these objections, no less than eight of these places have been selected for armories, all at enormous rents. The rooms over EVERSON'S & BROWN'S stables are no exception to the rule. They could not be made available for any ordinary business, and would scarcely rent for $3,000 per annum, yet the Ring pays SIXTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for them, and TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED to the same parties for two wretched rooms at No. 71 University-place, although the latter have not been occupied for two or three years.

The armory of the Ninth Regiment is over a stable on Twenty-sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The rooms occupy considerable space, but as no insurance could be obtained they could not be let for ordinary business purposes. For these lofts the Ring charges the City a yearly rent of TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS.

When the Thirty-seventh were consolidated with the Seventy-first, the latter regiment moved into the armory previously occupied by the former, at the junction of Broadway, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. These rooms are well located, well lighted and ventilated, and under favorable auspices, might let for $6,000 or $4,000 per year, but the Ring charges the City a yearly rent of TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The armory of the Seventy-ninth Regiment is located in the fifth story of a building on the corner of Greene and Houston streets. The distance to be traversed through dark, dingy halls, and up dirty stairs, and the wretched accommodations that meets them on arriving at the top of the building, has effectually disgusted many of the members, and has well-nigh broken up an organization that has a war-record second to no regiment in the service of the State. It is doubtful if this loft could be let for any purpose for $1,000 a year, but the Ring, with characteristic liberality, charges the City a yearly rent of EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment is in the last stages of dissolution, being unable to parade more than 150 men. The armory of the regiment is located in the Germania Assembly Rooms, on the Bowery, and is the same that they occupied seven years ago, when the regiment could parade 600 active members. The building was controlled at one time by EARNEST O. BENNET, a former Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, and he rented the armory to the City at $3,000 a year, retaining $3,000 himself, and paying $1,000 to a member of the Supervisor's Ring. Subsequently BENNET sold out to the KOCH Brothers, but said nothing about the arrangement with the Ring, and when a demand was made on JOHN KOCH by the Ring thief for his share of the spoils, KOCH very properly refused to recognize his claims or countenance the fraud in any way. At a later period, the KOCH Brothers sold out to G. W. SAUER, the present proprietor, and on the expiration of the lease he had it renewed at a yearly rent of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS—admitting, however, that only about half of that amount was to accrue to him. The lease has still three years to run, but notwithstanding this, and the fact that the regiment is likely to be disbanded, the Ring has taken a new armory for the Ninety-sixth, at a yearly rent of FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. This new armory is on the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, and was formerly occupied by the First Infantry. As soon as the First Regiment moved out, JAMES H. INGERSOLL, accompanied by a furniture-dealer named CONRAD BOLLER, of No. 116 Wooster-street, and several laborers, went into the rooms and literally gutted them of everything movable. Furniture, carpets, desks, arm-racks, gas-fixtures—even to the water-closets—everything was ripped up and carried off, and the rooms are now a perfect wreck, to which fact we call the attention of all theatrical readers. This was done notwithstanding the fact that these rooms had been fitted up only a short time before, at an expense of several thousand dollars. The rooms are utterly unsuited to the purpose for which they have been rented, and probably would not bring, in a legitimate way, over $3,000 a year. The building is controlled by the Howe Sewing-machine Company, but Mr. LEVI STOCKWELL, who is the representative man of the Company, rents the lofts from the Company, (at, it is believed, about $8,000 per annum,) and sub-lets them to the Ring at $14,000.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment has the armory that was formerly occupied by the Twelfth Regiment, at the south-east corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. The rooms are on the top floor, and were formerly let to the Twelfth at $3,000 per year. The Ring could make nothing out of this arrangement, and accordingly refused to pay the agents, Messrs. CRUIKSHANK, of No. 55 Broadway. The latter sued for their money and finally compromised, but refused to let the rooms to the Ring for another term. INGERSOLL was equal to the emergency. He called in one of his partners, FRANK STERRY, and the latter leased the floor for (as near as can be ascertained) $3,000 a year, and then let it to the Ring at ELEVEN THOUSAND. FRANK STERRY is Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, (which occupies Tammany Hall at a yearly rent of $36,000,) and is now a candidate for the position of Brigadier-General.

The Fifth Regiment has its armory in a rear room on the second story of a lager-beer saloon, in a wretched neighborhood in Hester-street, between Mott and Mulberry streets. The building is owned by JOSEPH HIELSENBRAND, (who formerly kept the saloon,) and the part of it that is used for an armory could not be made available for any purpose except for meeting-rooms for societies or ward clubs during the Winter, and would not net the owner $1,000 a year. Yet, for these premises, the Ring charges the City a yearly rent of $10,000—a larger sum than the entire block would let for. The Third Cavalry Regiment has had its armory at Nos. 37 and 37½ Bowery for several years, for which the City has been paying a yearly rent of $4,500; while the First Cavalry Regiment had its armory over a stable corner of Seventh-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, for which $6,000 has been paid. A year ago the First Regiment ceased to occupy their armory, although the lease had two years to run, and the accommodating J. H. INGERSOLL tendered them the use of the same rooms that were (and are) occupied by the Third Regiment at a yearly rent of $9,000, thus charging the City THIRTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for premises that were actually rented to the City for FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. Nor is this all: CARL KLEIN keeps a lager-beer saloon in the Bowery, and commands what is called a "separate troop" of cavalry—formerly a battery in the First Regiment Artillery. Before the latter organization was disbanded the entire regiment found ample accommodations in the City Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets. But now that the regiment has been broken up and that there remains only three batteries and one troop of cavalry, (less than half the strength of the regiment,) they must needs have separate armories. One of INGERSOLL'S runners found that two upper floors over the private stable of Mr. A. B. DARLING, of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, were vacant, and INGERSOLL accordingly laid his plans for another haul. He rented these two floors for something like $4,000 a year, and turned them over to the City as SEVENTEEN THOUSAND PER YEAR. As INGERSOLL & WATSON were already receiving $5,000 a year for an imaginary armory in Chrystie-street, (which will be described further on) it was not desirable to use the firm name a second time for a similar purpose, and INGERSOLL therefore called in a lawyer named A. T. COMPTON, of No. 41 Pine-street, in whose name the lease to the City stands. INGERSOLL, however, receives and receipts for the rent. The lofts for which the City is paying this $17,000 per annum are located at No. 108 West Twenty-fourth-street. The first and second floors are occupied as stables. The third floor consists of eight small rooms, four of which are dark, and the top floor is supposed to be the drill-room, and is 40 by 80 feet. These rooms were rented in the Spring of 1870, and INGERSOLL has received the rent for them, but up to the present time they *have never been occupied for an hour*, and it was only within the last week that any attempt was made to furnish the officers' rooms.

In addition to this, INGERSOLL & WATSON have been drawing FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS a year for an indefinite period for an armory that never had any existence. It is described as being at No. 53 Chrystie-street, but the most diligent inquiry through the building and in the neighborhood has failed to elicit the fact that any part of the premises has ever been used for military purposes. The building is in a wretched neighborhood, in rear of INGERSOLL & WATSON'S store, at No. 71 Bowery. The upper floors are let to different parties, and are all occupied; the store and basement have been unoccupied since the 1st of May, up to which time they were occupied by a tobacco manufactory—so that the pretext that any part of the building has ever been used as an armory is glaringly false and fraudulent.

The Ninety-fifth Regiment had its armory over a stable at No. 609 Sixth-avenue, two doors above Thirty-sixth-street. The regiment had scarcely moved in when the order was issued to disband it, and for some time the armory remained unoccupied. Then the Fourth Regiment was moved in, but about two years ago that regiment was disbanded, and since then the armory has remained unoccupied. INGERSOLL pursued the same course in regard to this armory that he has in the case of the First, Sixth, and other regiments—he went in and literally stripped the place of everything he could carry off, and the City is now paying EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR FOR THE BARE WALLS.

The Second Regiment had its armory corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, for which the City paid $5,000—just five times its value. The regiment was disbanded about two years ago, and the armory remained unoccupied for a considerable time, until finally the Fifty-fifth Regiment was removed from its armory, No. 19 Avenue A, and that armory, for which the City paid $3,800 per year, remained unoccupied. There is another unoccupied armory over a stable corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue. The lease of this armory was carried through the Board of Supervisors by BROOKS POSTLEY, late Brigadier-General of the defunct Cavalry Brigade. While Gen. POSTLEY was in command of his brigade he had two sons of WILLIAM M. TWEED on his staff, and through his intimacy with them he obtained a foothold as a skirmisher for the Ring. The loft that was rented for an armory might let for $1,000 per year if it were not over a stable. The City agreed to pay $4,000 a year for it, and the owner of the building agreed to let POSTLEY draw every alternate quarter's rent until the sum of *two thousand dollars* should have been paid. POSTLEY drew the $5,000 from the Comptroller's Office, but not content with this, he claimed interest on the amount from the time the contract was made until the payment of the last installment, and notified the Controller not to pay the owner of the property. On the 1st of last May, the latter had to engage the services of Lawyer HULL, of No. 140 Broadway, and finally had to compromise with POSTLEY before he could draw his money. POSTLEY has engineered several other jobs through the Board of Supervisors, the best authenticated being the lease of a riding-school at Nos. 11 and 13 West Thirteenth-street. This was formerly occupied as a riding-school by Col. DICKEL, and POSTLEY got the Ring to rent it, ostensibly as a head-quarters for his brigade, but in fact to be used as a private stable and riding-school. The premises were not worth $3,000 a year, but the Ring agreed to pay $6,000, and DICKEL gave POSTLEY a year's rent for his services.

All the arrangements had been made by the Ring to commence a profitable campaign this year, but they had only rented lofts in two buildings when it leaked out that their operations were about to be ventilated. The first of these lofts is on the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, and the second includes the two upper floors of BRYANT'S Minstrel building, on Twenty-third-street. These rooms are utterly unfit for even a company, the lower one being broken up and divided by a series of iron stanchions which support an immense beam upon which the upper floor rests. The upper floor resembles a rude platform more than a properly constructed loft, but neither floor has either partition or door separating it from the stairs—they are mere open lofts, fit only for stable lofts or storage, but the Ring charges the City SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS a year for them. They are not yet occupied.

The following is a recapitulation of the amounts paid as rent for the armories now occupied, compared with what *should* be paid:

	Yearly Rent.	Worth.
Top floor of Tammany Hall, (8th Regiment).....	$36,000	$4,000
Entire Rooms, Broadway and 26th-st., (12th Regiment).....	15,000	4,000
Part of same premises on 23d-st., (Washington Grey Troop).....	15,000	1,500
Lofts over stable, 58, 60 and 62 Fourth-av., (9th Regiment).....	24,000	10,000
Lofts over stable, No. 113 West 23d-st., (1st Infantry).....	12,000	2,000
Floor over horse-car depot, Sixteenth-st. (6th Regiment).....	10,000	1,000
Floor corner Broadway and 35th-st., (71st Regiment).....	22,000	4,000
Rooms 37 and 37½ Bowery, (3d Regiment).....	12,000	4,500
Top floor south-east corner Broadway and 4th-st., (84th Regiment).....	11,000	8,000
Rooms corner 7th-st. and Hall-place, (65th Regiment).....	5,000	1,000
Hooms in rear Delancey and Chrystie-sts., (45th Regiment).....	4,000	4,000
Armory of 23d Regiment, 44th-st.....	4,800	4,000
Rear rooms in Germania Hall, Bowery, (96th Regiment).....	5,000	2,000
Top loft corner Greene and Houston sts., (79th Regiment).....	8,000	1,000
Total.....	$199,000	$48,000

(The Seventh, Eighth and Sixty-ninth Regiments have their armories over markets and pay no rent, the markets being City property.)

UNOCCUPIED ARMORIES FOR WHICH RENT IS PAID.

	Yearly rent.
Top loft over stable, No. 281 Ninth-avenue.....	$16,000
Lofts north-west corner Broadway and Fourth-street.....	14,000
Lofts over stable, No. 108 West Twenty-fourth-street.....	17,000
Two small rooms, No. 71 University-place.....	1,500
Loft over stable, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street.....	4,000
Floor over lager-beer saloon, Avenue A.....	2,500
Lofts over 609 Sixth-avenue.....	6,000
Loft over stable, corner Forty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue.....	5,000
Riding-school, No. 11 West Thirteenth-street...	6,000
Two upper floors in Bryant's Minstrel Hall, Twenty-third-street.....	7,500
Total.....	$88,500

(In addition to the above, the armories formerly occupied by the Sixth and Seventy-first Regiments, over Centre Market, are unoccupied.)

Besides this, the yearly rent collected by JAMES H. INGERSOLL, for an armory alleged to be at No. 53 Christy-street, but which never had any existence, is $5,000. The grand total amount, then, drawn from the City Treasury by the Ring as rent for occupied and unoccupied armories, is $281,100, being an expenditure of just $234,500 more than what should be honestly paid.

Another fact, and then we are done for the present. TWEED and INGERSOLL are now having a building erected on the south side of Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, the upper part of which, when finished, is to be divided into armories, (the Eighth Regiment has already been promised an armory in the building,) to be leased to the City at not less than SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS a year, and the aggregate cost of armories for fourteen regiments and two separate troops of cavalry will then reach the enormous sum of THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Who are responsible for these frauds? First, Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY, who pass upon these claims and sign checks for their payment—knowing them to be fraudulent. Second, WILLIAM M. TWEED and PETER B. SWEENY, who pocket their share of the proceeds—knowing it to have been fraudulently obtained. Third, JAMES H. INGERSOLL, JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk to the Board of Supervisors, and STEPHEN C. LYNES, Jr., the present County Auditor, whose agency in these matters is as palpable as it is shameful.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.

The Vanderbilt Freight Depot Insecure—A Ferry-House Pronounced Unsafe.

It has recently been discovered that the new Vanderbilt Freight Depot, erected on the site of St. John's Park, owing to the great weight of the structure, and the fact that the building is placed upon so-termed made ground, was settling to such a degree as to render its safety a question. The difficulty was at first thought to be one easily removed, but upon investigation it was found that the piers supporting the edifice had sunk several inches, and many of the foundation stones were badly cracked. In this state of affairs, the company owning the building was notified by Superintendent MACGREGOR that such measures must be immediately taken as to provide against danger, and accordingly the work was at once commenced. One of the piers has already been made secure, and work on the others will follow. It is the opinion of experienced mechanics, however, that the entire foundation will have to be reconstructed before the building can be pronounced safe, a labor involving not only time but a great expense.

Upon reference to the weekly list of unsafe buildings published yesterday, it may have been seen that the ferry-house belonging to the Forty-second and Grand-street Ferry Company, located at the foot of West Forty-second and West Forty-third streets, has been reported as unsafe at the Department of Buildings. The gable walls fronting on the streets named are dangerously cracked from the settling of the building, and the entire structure is deemed unsafe. A notice requiring these defects to be made has been served upon the Company.

In connection with the subject of unsafe buildings in the City, it is not out of place to mention the fact, that after the fire in West Fifty-second-street, near Broadway, on Friday evening, June 30, by which the planing-mills of A. T. SAKRELL & CO. were destroyed, the walls, five stories in height, were left standing, the Fire Department not considering it a duty to remove them. Naturally considerable alarm was experienced by those living in the vicinity during the day succeeding the fire, as the walls were liable to fall at any moment. No steps being, however, taken by the Fire Department to remove them, the Superintendent of Buildings was notified on Saturday evening, and on Sunday, with the force at his command, they were taken down, and the impending danger thus averted.

RETURN OF THE YACHTS.

The Regatta at Cape May as Seen from One of the Yachts—Mr. Osgood's Protest and the Withdrawal—Homeward Bound—Narrow Escape of the Columbia in a Fog.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ON BOARD YACHT COLUMBIA, Friday, July 7, 1871.

The Fourth—the glorious Fourth—was a decided sell, at least such was the decided opinion of the unhappy natives of the Quaker City who, to the number of several thousand, endured the miseries of a four hours' ride through the wilds of Jersey for the purpose of witnessing a yacht race. The morning was not propitious, the breeze light, and a thick fog added its vapors to perplex and mystify the minds of the Regatta Committee. Some of the yachtmen did not wish to sail the race, and the sagacious pilots were of the opinion that there was considerable danger to venture out with the larger vessels, and talked mysteriously of shoals and other dangers of the deep. On the other hand, the great unwashed had arrived, and howled for the promised regatta. Commodore OSGOOD was very anxious to sail, and suggested a postponement of the decision until 1 P. M. in order to give the weather a chance to clear up, but the Committee found the pressure too great from other quarters, and finally decided to postpone the race until 9 A. M. on Wednesday. The balance of the Fourth was passed quietly enough on shore, and the great unwashed solaced themselves with a dip in the briny, a stroll on the beach, and large quantities of "Jersey lightning." In the evening the members of the Yacht Club were received at the Stockton House, and had a tolerably good time, being the lions of the day, as the ladies would not look at anybody who did not sport the Club button. The several Commodores of the fleet were attended to by the civic dignitaries, who paid them all the honors, and buttonholed and bored to their hearts' content. They returned on board their respective vessels at all hours between midnight and 6 A. M., and retired to their berths to dream of the fascinations of the Cape May belles.

THE RACE.

On Wednesday morning, shortly after 8 A. M., all was stir and bustle in the yacht fleet, and by 9 the greater part of the fleet was under weigh, and heading round the point to reach the starting-point in front of the hotels. The United States steamer *Pinta*, with the judges and members of the Press, took up a position in that locality about 10 A. M., and awaited the arrival of the fleet. The course was from a line between the *Pinta* and a stake-boat anchored off the Stockton House to the Five-fathom Light-ship, and thence around the steam-yacht *Mischief*, anchored some three miles to the north-ward, and then back to the *Pinta*. The wind was about west-south-west, but very light. The first gun was fired at 10½ and the second at 10:35. The yachts were then allowed fifteen minutes in which to cross the line. The *Columbia* was rather unfortunate in getting off, crossed the line away to leeward of the fleet and received an additional throw out from the *Rambler*, who was on her weather bow and steering about a couple of points to the north-ward of her course. The *Columbia*, after waiting patiently for the *Rambler* to luff for about five minutes, had to bear away and then luff in order to clear her stern. The *Columbia* then followed after the *Sappho*, who was leading the fleet in company with the *Tidal Wave*, *Daulus* and *Gracie*. The wind was so light, however, that the race was rather uninteresting until about 11½, when the *Wanderer* came up behind the *Columbia*, and, keeping up to windward, shut her out of the breeze and shot ahead. The *Columbia* dropped a little astern, but waiting her opportunity and catching a little puff was up to windward of the *Wanderer* before they were well aware what she was doing, and the latter dropped and did not show to the front again. At this time the fleet were pretty well scattered, the *Gracie* leading, followed by the little *Daphne*; the *Tidal Wave* away up to windward, followed by the *Sappho*, who also succeeded in catching a puff that sent her up to windward of the *Tidal Wave*, and gave her an excellent position. The *Rambler* was doing very well about four miles away, and appeared to have a very nice breeze, having made a lucky hit in standing out to the northward. The *Columbia* commenced to sail pretty well as the breeze freshened, and would probably have followed the *Rambler*, who led round the light-ship, if the *Gracie* had not been in her way; at a point which let the *Sappho* come up and cover her with her big kites, so as to make her drop into the fourth place round the light-ship. The *Dauntless* came next, in company with the *Daphne*, *Vindex* and *Tidal Wave*. The *Columbia* was handled very cleverly by COMSTOCK, her sailing-master, in the run down to the *Mischief*, so, in rounding up in the wind, although he was to leeward of the *Sappho*, he gave her sufficient headway to shoot him forward clear of the latter's canvas, when they hauled up close on the wind. The fleet ran home on a good pull. The *Sappho* followed the *Columbia* and tried to get to windward of her, but falling, put her helm down and ran by to leeward. The *Columbia* followed steadily after the *Rambler*, and passed her about a quarter of a mile to windward. The breeze seemed to freshen every minute as they got nearer, and the *Sappho* was sailing like a race-horse, with every inch of her enormous spread of canvas drawing. The *Columbia* followed, and the *Dauntless* came next, having weathered the *Rambler*, who only wanted about five miles further to put her in her proper position alongside of the *Kiarm*. The *Tidal Wave* was doing very well, when a puff caught her and snapped her maintop-masts. The *Sappho* went by the *Pinta* in magnificent style, every sail ballooned out, and her spars bending like whips. She was followed some few minutes later by the *Columbia*, with the *Dauntless* next. The *Gracie* followed shortly afterward, with the *Rambler* fifth.

THE PROTEST AGAINST THE SAPPHO.

Commodore OSGOOD entered a protest against the *Sappho*, on the grounds that she had violated rule 17 of the racing regulation by shifting her ballast within forty-eight hours of the time of race. The Committee met the same evening at the Stockton House, and inquired into the merits of the case. Commodore DOUGLAS did not attempt to deny the justice of the protest, and acknowledged that the *Columbia* had won the race by a technical point. As Mr. OSGOOD only entered the protest to find out if racing rules were to be obeyed or dispensed with at pleasure, when Mr. DOUGLAS conceded the justice of his case he gracefully withdrew the protest, and the cup was awarded to the *Sappho*. Mr. BULLITT made a speech before awarding the prizes, of a congratulatory nature. The *Sappho* was awarded the schooner prize, and the Subscription Cup and the sloop prize fell to the *Gracie*. Commodore DOUGLAS, in response, made a few very pleasant remarks. There were loud calls for Commodore BENNETT, but that gallant yachtsman had taken refuge in flight, and was not to be found. Commodore BENNETT, however, can be congratulated on the success of this cruise, and everything worked well under his energetic leadership.

THE RETURN OF THE SQUADRON.

The yachts started for home yesterday morning. The *Columbia*, *Palmer*, *Tidal Wave*, *Madeleine* and *Madgie* left about 9 A. M., and the *Sappho* and *Dauntless* a little later. The morning was very foggy, and when the point of the Cape was made it became so dense that the *Columbia* was within two feet of being cut down by a collier bound up in ballast. The *Columbia* was on the starboard tack, when the man on watch sung out "vessel on the weather bow! Down she came right upon us, and COMSTOCK luffed right up, at the same time shouting to the collier to "port your helm." It was touch and go. If the *Columbia* was not a remarkably quick boat in stays she would probably have lost her bowsprit, masts and spars. As it was, the collier passed within two feet of her gig which hung on the starboard davits. Finding that the weather still kept thick, we let go our anchor and, after about a couple of hours' delay, got under weigh again. The run home was very pretty, as we had a rattling breeze. We were off Absecum Light about 4½ P. M., with the *Palmer* about half a mile ahead, and the *Madgie* and *Madeleine* some two miles to leeward. The breeze kept very fresh, and at 8 P. M. we logged twelve knots. Toward evening the fog again became very thick, and we soon lost sight of the other yachts and kept on our course. Later we heard a foghorn astern, which we conjectured was the *Palmer*. At midnight it blew a gale, and we lay to off Long Branch for about three hours. We passed the Hook this morning at 5 A. M., with the *Maggie* and *Gracie* out on weather quarter, and the *Rambler* away to the leeward. The latter boat started on Wednesday afternoon. We let go our anchor at 7 A. M., off Pooles Quarantine landing.

Another Fourth of July Fire.

A special dispatch from Millerton, N. Y., gives account of a severe fire at that place, occasioned by fire-works. In this connection we notice the necessity of a good safe:

MILLERTON, N. Y., July 6, 1871.

MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.: We were entirely burned out on the evening of July 4. We were doing a general merchandise business in a store 22x60 feet, two-story, with a large stock of whisky in basement, and kerosene oil in room next to safe. The fire was the hottest known in this region for a long time.

On opening our safe, which was a fine one, with patent combination lock, of your manufacture, we found all our books and papers in excellent condition, every record legible, and papers in iron vault not even affected at all by the heat. Our safe now stands by the cellar, a true witness of the superiority of your goods.

Yours respectfully,
H. H. WALKER & CO., Merchants.
—*Evening Post.*

At SAUNDERS', No. 1 Astor House, can be found a very large variety of fine English Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, Razor Strops, Razor Scissors, (in cases or single,) and other cutlery and toilet articles. Also, the old G. Saunders' Tables Razor Strop, wholesale and retail.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, the 9th inst., will contain a selection of articles of interest to all classes of readers, and specially adapted for the family circle. Among them will be

A paper entitled SMALL SWINDLERS, being a description of the chief modes of petty extortion practiced in this City. Among the various species of impostors which will be described are the TICKET SWINDLER, the ERRANT LODGER, various phases of the CONFIDENCE GAME, besides a number of other devices, the knowledge of which cannot fail to be of considerable value and interest to those ignorant of such practices.

Under the title of the "Natural History of Terriers" will be given a new and amusing study of our "governing classes." The various stages which mark the transformation of the bogrotter into the Alderman will be traced with much fidelity and raciness, and pen-pictures of a numerous and important section of society will be presented for general instruction and amusement.

The major portion of the address of the General Council of the International Working Men's Association to the artisans of Europe and America, will be published under the title of DEFENSE OF THE COMMUNE. This forms one of the most important political manifestoes of modern times, foreshadowing as it does the social revolution contemplated by that far-reaching and powerful organization which holds in its hand the issues of peace and war in Europe. The address is newly issued, and has been as yet very sparingly circulated.

In the department of CURRENT LITERATURE will be found a capital story, entitled "MY FIRST DINNER-PARTY," and a number of very interesting selections from the freshest books and magazines.

The SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS continues to form an interesting feature of our Sunday edition.

The DRAMATIC SUMMARY will be found full and varied. All the dramatic news, foreign and domestic, will be carefully given.

In the department devoted to MILITARY GOSSIP will be found notes of military movements throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada, as also local items of general interest to military men.

The column headed NOTES AND COMMENTS will contain references to many curious incidents and events in various parts of the country.

Our Sunday edition contains a full digest of the LATEST INTELLIGENCE, received by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of going to press. The LOCAL REPORTS are invariably distinguished by fullness and accuracy, and a due proportion of letters from our special correspondents at the various news centres of the world, enhances the interest and completes the value of this edition.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching for business purposes the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extensive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 3 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad or in European establishment.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

E. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Hamilton-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

The Mother can Help mend Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP to give rest and health to her child.

Using, as well as Making and Selling, an infringement upon my DOUGLAS AXLARD TELEGRAPH is violation of law, and will be treated as such. Be not deceived by the word "improvement." There is no improvement talked up that is not a direct imitation of my work put up in as cheap a manner as possible. My Alarm has had a practical experience of ten years, and never failed. Where it has one objection, any "improvement" yet presented will have ten when put into active use. Manufactured by M. DOUGLAS, No. 7 Murray-st.

A Successful Remedy.—Sweetser's Asthmatic Compound, for Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Hoarseness, and all Affections of the Bowels incident to whose children or adults at this season of the year, are cured at once by Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and being pleasant to the taste, is an acceptable remedy to the young and in the family. Sold by all druggists.

Another of Dr. Sherman's Patients.

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR: After having suffered from rupture and fistula, and seeing a great deal of the advertisements of Mr. Biddle having been cured by Dr. Sherman, of No. 667 Broadway, I applied to him, and now have the satisfaction of realizing from his remedies and treatment the evidences of my entire cure.

Actuated solely by a sense of duty toward the afflicted, I recommend them to most and confide to his method as a certain means of restoration.

I am glad to find your Clairvoyant, Mrs. Fitzsimmons Beecher interesting herself in behalf of the suffering with rupture.

My own experience convinces me that Dr. Sherman's system of treatment is to be highly estimated.

W. CLARKSON, No. 2 Wythe-av.

BROOKLYN, June 28, 1871.

Mr. Clarkson, in person, was required, has been cured, and feels grateful. Of Dr. Sherman's treatment he writes as pointedly in his letter, to which we can but add, if you are ruptured go and get healed. If Dr. Sherman and his remedies are not infallible, they are worthy your consideration.

The Late Bishop Soule.

BISHOP SOULE'S LINIMENT, invented by the late Bishop Soule, is creating a revolution in the cure of Sciatica, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney and Spinal Complaints, Sprains, &c. Try it, and you would not be without it. For Manuscript to be sold by J. F. HENRY, No. 3 College-place, and by all druggists. Price, 75 cents and $1 50 per bottle.

Mosquito Nets.

WHITE, 50c.; COLORED, $1 10.

Also the most approved style of patent portable frames at low figures.

KELTY'S, Broadway, above 13th-st.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No ridiculous tints; but nature's own dark brown or black. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

COOTE—SPENCER.—At St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, July 1, by Rev. C. A. CLARK, D. D., CHARLES WILLIAM MAXWELL COOTE, late of the British Army, second son of the late Major COOTE, J. P., D. L., County of Staghorn, to MARIA RADCLYFFE, only daughter of the late Hon. J. S. SPENCER, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. Judge Radcliffe, of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.

DIED.

BLOODGOOD.—Suddenly, at Portland, Conn., on the 5th inst., LOUIS J., youngest son of Thomas T. and Elizabeth G. Bloodgood.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from No. 122 West Warren, corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Flushing for interment.

CORBETT.—Thursday, July 6, THOMAS H. CORBETT, Jr., aged 4 months; Friday, July 7, LOUISE SWARD CORBETT, aged 2 years 5 months, children of Thos. H. and Rose A. Corbett.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the service of burial at the Church of the Emanuel, East 67th-st., near Lexington-av., on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

CRONKHITE.—In Schaghticoke, July 4, 1871, of cholera infantum, at the residence of his grandfather, Amos Briggs, CHAS. CRONKHITE, Jr., infant son of Charles and Annie B. Cronkhite, aged 5 months and 6 days.

DOW.—In New York, July 4, in the 68th year of his age, JOHN M. DOW.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 164 West 34th-st., at 2 P. M. Sunday, 9th inst. His remains will be taken to Dover, N. H.

ELY.—At Westfield, N. Y., on Friday, July 7, in the 67th year of his age, ANSEL L. ELY, of this city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEYER.—On Friday, 7th inst., JOHN S. MEYER, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Metropolitan Lodge No. 275, F. and A. M., of which he was a member, R. A. M., and Columbian Commandery No. 1, K. T., are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 9 East 14th-st., on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SARSON.—In this City, on July 5, LILLIAN LOUIE, eldest daughter of John R. Sarson, aged 7 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, July 10, at 1 o'clock, from St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale.

STEWART.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 4, FREDERICK RANDOLPH, eldest son of Samuel B. Stewart, in the 18th year of his age.

His funeral will occur on Sabbath, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, No. 229 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

SUTHERLAND.—On Friday, June 9, WILLIAM GRANT SUTHERLAND, aged 80 Years, a native of Halifax, N. S., and for the last seventy years a resident of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the house of his son, William Sutherland, No. 227 West 31st-st., on Monday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

SMITH.—On Thursday, July 6, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Henry C. Smith, and daughter of the late Samuel B. Fleming, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Jerusalem Lodge No. 48, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 8 Vandam-st.

TILLEY.—At Locust Valley, Long Island, on Tuesday, July 4, SARAH BOGERT, wife of S. C. Tilley.

The relatives and friends of family are resp

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS.

Full Text of the Platform Adopted by the Recent State Convention.

The following is the full text of the platform adopted by the California Republican State Convention in Sacramento, June 29:

Resolved, First, That the Republicans of California by their representatives in State Convention assembled, avow their determination to maintain and perpetuate the principles of the National Republican Party; feel no scruple while so doing in claiming for the many practical and substantial triumphs of those principles achieved during the past ten years, in the creation by force of the rebellious States into obedience of the Federal Constitution and laws; in maintaining through a long, severe and bloody struggle the authority of the General Government against powerful armies in front, English and French interference on the flank, and the Democratic Party in the rear; in putting down the Democratic institution of slavery, and finishing it forever from the jurisdiction of the United States; in prohibiting any State from abridging the privileges of any citizen of the Republic; in providing irrepealable guarantees for the payment of the public debt incurred in suppressing the late rebellion, and securing to the people of all the States against being taxed for the payment of the debt of the late rebel Confederacy; in declaring the civil and political equality of every citizen, and in establishing all those principles in the Federal Constitution by which we endeavor to secure to the permanent law and order of a free Republic.

Second—That in ULYSSES S. GRANT we recognize a large measure of the patriotism, ability and honesty which distinguished the Presidential career of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and we regard the slanders of his character, falsehood and petty slander directed against him by the malice of defeated enemies will no more prevail in degrading his character in the minds of the people than a mosquito can pull down a church steeple. The same agencies to destroy his great co-laborer and predecessor; that his services, both military and civil, entitle him to the regard and confidence of all whom American people, and give assurance that the wisdom, perseverance and capacity which commanded success at the head of great armies, will in the civil affairs of the Government accomplish results equally important and valuable.

Third—That the present National Administration, inaugurated amid political, civil and social disorders, incident to civil war, and confronted by complications, foreign and domestic, unparalleled in their difficulty and extent, has thus far achieved a most gratifying success, and given universal assurance of the stability and purity of popular government, by its judicious conduct of our foreign relations, its firm and impartial attitude toward the great Powers of Europe, recently involved in a desolating and destructive war; its economical, honest, and rigid enforcement of the revenue laws; its successful solution of grave and threatening issues now pending between our own country and Great Britain; its wise and economical management of the finances, and its reduction of the public debt by the revenue, and efficient collection of the same; its retrenchment of expense in all the departments of Government; its reduction of the public debt by nearly one hundred millions of dollars, and its manifestation of ability to meet promptly and without oppressive taxation eighty millions of dollars per annum, and its establishment of the public credit upon a sure basis, it commands universal respect at home and abroad, and inspires the most unlimited confidence and support of the American people.

Fourth—That the concentration of the landed property of the country in the possession and ownership of a few; to the exclusion, in many instances, of actual settlers and proprietors in small quantities, at the lowest reasonable prices, and for homestead purposes only.

Seventh—That the safety and integrity of Republican institutions depend mainly upon popular education and intelligence. We therefore approve and recommend a common school system, with which shall not only exist perfect freedom of religious observances of any kind, are inconsistent therewith, and hurtful of the rights of the citizen.

Seventh—That the presence in our midst of large numbers of Chinese who are incapable of assimilation with our own population, ignorant of the forms of our Government, and who manifest no disposition to acquire a knowledge of the same, or to conform to our own habits of dress, manners, customs, is a serious and threatening element in the body politic, and we believe that their employment under the plea of cheap wages is offensive to the exalted American idea of the dignity of labor, detrimental to the prosperity and happiness of our own citizens, and a shame and disgrace to the age and country, and ought to be abated; that while we unsparingly reprobate and denounce all acts of violence or lawlessness by whomsoever committed upon them, we are inflexibly opposed to their admission to citizenship, and to any of the Federal Government the adoption of such treaty regulations and legislation as shall discourage their further immigration to our shores.

Eighth—That the policy of granting subsidies to other private corporations, by grants of public lands, or by taxation of private property, in any form, is contrary to sound maxims of government, productive of gross corruption and fraud, and a flagrant invasion of the rights of the citizen. And we hereby invite the Republican Party to an uncompromising opposition to any and all legislation for such purpose; and whereas the Supreme Court has decided that such legislation is constitutional, and the Constitution of this State requires, that we are in favor of an amendment to that instrument prohibiting the enactment of any law granting such subsidies.

Ninth—That we demand an immediate repeal of the act of the last Legislature commonly known as the "Five Per Cent. Subsidy law."

Tenth—That the scandalous abuse of power exhibited by the Democratic Legislature in the creation of useless offices, boards and commissions, and the exorbitant increase of salaries and fees, for partisan purposes; its palpable and wanton violation of a plain provision of the Constitution in the various enactments commonly known as the "Lottery bill;" the unnecessary subserviency of a corrupt lobby, evinced by numerous predicate grants of subsidies to railway companies; official sanction of most of these pernicious measures, including the storesaid "Lottery bill," in the premises; the Democratic executive, and in addition thereto, his official approval of a series of legislative enactments, whereby railway corporations have been subsidized to the extent of $4,000,000, afford ample evidence of the utter failure of the Democratic administration to all the pledges upon the faith of which it was elevated to power, and that the affairs of the State cannot with safety be recommitted to its control.

Eleventh—That we extend to our newly enfranchised citizens a cordial welcome to the rights of citizenship now permanently secured to them after a hard fought struggle with their old oppressors; that they do not underestimate the responsibilities which rest upon them as freemen, we fully believe, and as they advance in the path of freedom and intelligence, none will regret the act of justice by which the Republican Party came to their support by constitutional guarantees civil and political equality.

The reading was frequently interrupted by applause, viz.: After allusion to England and France, with the Democratic Party in the rear; to President Grant's services to his country; to the continued support of the party by the American people; to granting public lands for Homestead purposes only, as against railroad grants; to compulsory common education; to schools independent of all religious creeds; to encouragement of immigration; to the condemnation of repeal subsidies; to the pledge of the party against such; the commitment of the party in favor of the repeal of the Five Per Cent. law; to the impolicy of recommitting affairs of State to Democratic control; and to the civil and political equality of naturalized citizens.

MR. BOOTH'S ACCEPTANCE.

Hon. NEWTON BOOTH was introduced to the Convention after his nomination for Governor, and made a brief speech of acceptance, from which we quote two paragraphs. He said:

"We have heard much said of the new departure of the Democracy. Perhaps it was time for the Democratic Party to depart. Sir, when a political party abandons its old ideas, its instincts, and its traditions, it departs this life. For the first time in history, we have the remarkable case of a crusade that insists upon holding an inquest upon its own body. Sir, the Republican Party needs no new departure. It stands upon its history. It has written no chapters that it desires to tear out. Every page is emblazoned with glory. Let the record stand; the party will stand by the record. Ave, they tell us they will accept the policy of reconstruction as a finality. We adopt it as a living truth. They regard it as an obstruction which must be over-climbed in the road to office; we as a sacred principle baptised in the best blood of the land. The late Democratic candidate for Governor in Massachusetts was right when he said the American people would never abandon the attitude of hostile vigilance, which is the true interpretation of the whole policy of this Administration, while one of their war trophies was threatened. And what are these war trophies? They are not captured cities and cities, not guns and flags; they are moral trophies—a republic saved from destruction, freedom made the law of the land. By these trophies the Republican Party proposes to stand guard while the stars shine. We do not propose now, nor at any time, to rekindle the passions of the war; but we cannot forget its memories, and we would be false to ourselves, false to the dead if we did not claim all the moral force bequeathed to us by the past, to accomplish every measure good in the present and the future.

But grand as is the heritage of glory that has come down to us from the past, we cannot live upon that; we must meet living questions as living men, looking forward to the grand future. The party has saved the Government from its enemies; it must now protect it from an ominous enemy. The rebellion struck with barbed arm in broad day, and with naked sword. There is a danger more alarming because more subtle, that comes as the stealthy possessor creeping in the dark; the corrupting power of money in shaping legislation and controlling political action. For us the question of subsidy and anti-subsidy has a far broader significance than any partial application would assign to it. It means purity of legislation; it means integrity of Courts; it means the sacredness of private rights; it means, wherever a man has, whether it be by accident or by honest toil, or by skill, or by inspiration, acquired by his industry and enterprise in his own right, though he stand in a minority of one; his against the power of the world; no majority, no legislation, however potent, can make a private wrong a public right. It means this: Shall this Government be and remain a mighty agency of civilization, the protector of all, or shall it be used as a close corporation to enrich the few? Our party, recognizing public sentiment upon the question, proposes to organize that sentiment into a living force, so that the sacredness of individual rights shall be protected by all the machinery of constitutional law. Our instincts as a party are unchanged. In the recent European war we instinctively felt that the principle of the 'solidarity of peoples' would be vindicated if the old artificial system of balance of power, limited in wars and kingcraft, would be destroyed, and that nations would rest on the central pivot, but upon broad, natural foundations; so, if anywhere on earth there is a movement of liberal thought, the Republican Party is in sympathy with that movement. If there is an aspiration for human freedom, the Republican Party is in sympathy with that aspiration. The country, the world, cannot afford that to-day, as in the past, a single effort that is to generate an impulse in human forces should die; and it will not die. Let it be kept in accord with the great moral laws ordained for the government of the world. Its destinies will be for a day, and its triumphs for all time."

OUTRAGE BY NEGROES.

A Band of Armed Negroes in South Carolina Attack a House in Barnwell County—One White Man Killed—Another Man and Two Ladies Wounded.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, July 4.

On Sunday night the city was excited by rumors of a serious collision between the white people and the negroes in Barnwell County, South Carolina. From the first reports it appeared that a regular battle had been fought, and that many were slain on both sides. Fortunately, these reports proved to be gross exaggerations. The best news, however, proved to be terrible enough. Definite information received yesterday morning from Silver Bluff, on the Savannah River, stated that a band of armed negroes had killed one white man, wounded another, shot one lady seriously and another one severely. After the shooting took place they had retained their arms and their position, and defied arrest. Beyond these fragments nothing else was received until yesterday evening late, when two particulars arrived in Augusta—a white man who lives in the neighborhood of the shooting, and a party of gentlemen who had been with the band of shooters. From what we can gather of the affair from gentlemen of South Carolina and the colored Ku-klux himself, the tragedy seems to have been enacted under the following circumstances:

The difficulty took place at the house of Mr. AUGUS REED, situated on Beach Island, about twelve miles from Augusta. As a late hour on last Saturday afternoon a large band of armed negro men were seen approaching the house occupied by Mr. REED. They were within a few feet of the front door before they were discovered. The ladies in the house gave a scream of terror, as if apprehensive of the direst intentions of the black fiends. Mr. THOMAS A. LOW, a neighbor, who was in the room, and lying down near the front door, heard the warning alarm, and attempted to arise. He was in the act of rising, the negroes fired a volley at him, killing him almost instantly. The muskets with which the colored Ku-klux were armed, were loaded with buckshot and small balls, and the missiles were sent in every direction. Besides killing Mr. LOW, they wounded Mr. REED in the shoulder, wounded his wife, Mrs. M. A. L. REED, in the neck, and his mother, Mrs. S. E. REED, in the face. The negroes then entered the house, as though it was a fortress taken at the point of the bayonet. That they at first intended killing Mr. REED, there can be no doubt; but when they found him wounded, they contented themselves with threatening him, and determining to finish their diabolical work if he did not give up his pistol. After they had secured this, they left the premises without bestowing any attention upon either the dead or the wounded. They returned to the plantation of Mr. PAUL F. HAMMOND, from whence they had come, and remaining there armed, set up the usual cry of defiance.

Mr. LOW was found riddled with bullets—literally riddled. The outlaws had fired the volley when they were within a very short distance of him, and most of the balls had taken effect in his arms and body. The surgeon who examined the wounds at the Coroner's inquest, said that he counted more than fifty balls in his person, and of the number no less than seven had pierced the poor man's heart. The stomach and other portions of the body were frightfully mutilated and mangled by the shot.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts of the case, and the nearest Magistrate was applied to, and a warrant issued by him for the arrest of the murderers. But the negroes had no idea of being arrested, and, as we have said before, had set the law at defiance.

Learning that they had not fled, but still remained at their homes, a Deputy Sheriff went to Mr. HAMMOND'S plantation on Sunday morning for the purpose of arresting them. The negroes were found there, still armed, and while they offered no violence to the officers, they refused to be arrested, and said they would hold their position at the last. Stating that they meant to have their rights, and that a conflict with them would be useless, the officer returned. Yesterday morning he paid them another visit. They still declined to be arrested, but said that they would go to Aiken on Tuesday, (to-day,) and stand a trial. Several of the ringleaders escaped, and carried their guns with them. They are at large, and will desperately resist any attempt at capture. One person, however, we are glad to say, has been bagged, and is now in the jail of Augusta. Yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, a gentleman who lives below the city, on the road to Sand Bar Ferry, informed the police that a man who was supposed to be one of the leaders in the attack, had crossed the Savannah River at Sand Bar Ferry, and was coming to the city. A policeman and a county constable were at once dispatched to the lower portion of the city, and soon met the fugitive, arrested him, and brought him to the City Hall. The prisoner freely admitted that he was one of the party who went to RED'S house, but denies that he fired himself, and says that he advised the others not to fire.

The following is his story: He gives his name as OWEN S. W. SMITH, and says that he came from North Carolina some time ago. He has been residing on Mr. HAMMOND'S plantation and teaching a small private school. He says that early Saturday evening Messrs. RED and LOW visited the house of a negro, whom they accused of stealing, and threatened to kill him, putting their revolvers to his head, and only sparing his life at the earnest solicitations of the colored women on the premises. Soon afterward the negro made his escape out of a back window, and Messrs. RED and LOW returned to the house of the former. In the meantime the negro went to the quarters and told how he had been treated, and a scheme of revenge was agreed upon. SMITH says that he advised them not to shoot any one, but he also took a gun and went along with the party. His account of the killing corresponds with what we have above written, except that he says Mr. RED would have also been killed had he not interceded for him, influenced by a kindness which the former had done him. SMITH was arrested as a fugitive from justice, and has been lodged in jail for thirty days, to await a requisition from the Governor of South Carolina. It is believed that others of the gang will be hunted down and arrested.

TRAGEDY IN WEST VIRGINIA.

An Ex-Member of the State Legislature Blown Out His Brains—Complicity in a Recent Murder Alleged to be the Cause.

NOAH JAMES, who was a member of the Legislature of West Virginia in 1868, and a man of wealth an influence in his neighborhood, blew out his brains on Friday afternoon last at his home, near Central Station, in Dodge County, in that State. The circumstances leading to this result are thus stated by the Wheeling *Register*, a political opponent, which yet claims that the account is as nearly impartial as it was possible to make it:

Our readers remember that on the 15th of last March a man named ROGERS, formerly living on the edge of Tyler County, near the Doddridge County line, was found lying dead in the woods near his own house. He had received a bullet wound in his abdomen and another in the neck, either of which would probably have proved fatal. By various circumstances which it is not now necessary to repeat, suspicion was directed against ISAAC OWENS, a son of desperado in the neighborhood, who was then under indictment in Tyler County, on the charge of having burned some haystacks and a cabin belonging to the murdered man. ROGERS. OWENS was arrested on the charge of murder, and the trial took place at West Union, in Doddridge County, whither the case had been transferred from Tyler. The evidence was mainly circumstantial, but was sufficiently conclusive as to his guilt. He was convicted on the 29th of April last, and a few days after OWENS' arrest and some surmises of JAMES' complicity in the crime began to be circulated, the latter refused to have anything to do with OWENS, to furnish him any money or give him any assistance whatever, and, we believe, furnished some evidence against OWENS as the trial. But he failed to put to rest the suspicions that had been circulated against him in the neighborhood. Public opinion had been aroused, one circumstance after another came to light all tending to weave a web of guilt about the unhappy man. At length it was thought that sufficient evidence had been found to authorize his arrest on an accessory to the murder of ROGERS, and on last Saturday the warrant was to be served, but at that time he had appeared before a higher judge.

On last Friday, NOAH JAMES, who lived about two miles from Central STATION, ate very little dinner and complained of feeling ill. Soon after dinner he went out to the gun and proceeded up a little run that flows through a ravine close to his house. He had only been absent a few minutes when his wife heard the report of the gun and sent one of the children to see what had been shot. The child returned in wild terror, bearing the dreadful news that its father was dead. It was found that Mr. JAMES had taken off the boot and sock from one foot and placing the muzzle of the rifle to his eye, pulled the trigger with his toe and sped the fatal bullet to his brain.

NOAH JAMES was a man of strong prejudices and bitter resentments. He was liked by some of his neighbors and feared by many. He had very little education, but had acquired sufficient influence in his county to secure election on the Radical ticket as a member of the House of Delegates in 1868, when he made no mark as a legislator, and is only remembered as the successor of the more widely known EPHRAIM BEE. We make this publication from no design to wound the feelings of his distressed family, but as the sequel to and completion of the history of one of the darkest crimes that has ever stained the history of this State.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (July 7,) MULLER, WILKINS & Co. effected the following sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas in foreclosure, T. E. STEWART, Esq., referee: House and lot on the north side of Forty-second-street, 450 feet west of Fourth-avenue, sold for $20,500, and purchased by C. E. APPERT. No other business was transacted. For next week several important auctions are projected, reference in detail to which will be made on Monday.

Exchange Sales, Friday, July 7.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

House and lot n. s. 42d-st., 450 ft. w. of 4th-av., lot 25x98.9 ..... $20,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HATCH & VAN DOREN,

No. 610 6th-av., offer an elegant four-story brownstone residence on West 46th-st., near 5th-av., which has just been put in complete order throughout, with newly-frescoed floors.

Terms favorable.

Can be seen only by applying at this office.

FOR SALE, ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST. The fine property lately occupied by the Misses Female College, and being Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av.; size, 68x100.5. The buildings have a rear entrance, and are suitable for a first-class family, or for boarding; price, $140,000; on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY productive country seat of 12½ acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River, 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-houses, (filled,) granary, cider-house, sheep-cotes, piggeries, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place abounds in every variety of fruit, and is one of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $30,000; terms to suit. Address O. H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A BARGAIN.—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale on easy terms, combining advantages of City and country residence. Only forty minutes from Cortlandt-street; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Hillsdale; house is tasteful, spacious and modern; fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold as a sacrifice; title perfect; payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 326, New-York.

RUTHERFORD PARK.—RENT OR Resale; rent $650; twenty minutes from Jersey City; a handsome house, grounds, fruit trees and garden; situated within three minutes' walk from depot, upon graveled road; convenient to carriages for Orchard-street; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Hillsdale; house is tasteful, spacious and modern; fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold as a sacrifice; title perfect; payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 326, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, made to order; village lots; 1,000 a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y.; Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone-sts.

FOR SALE, ORANGE, N. J.—HANDsome French cottage, splendid location; price, $5,500. Apply at village, thirteen rooms; $6,000. No. F, SMALL, No. 34 Day-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE TO RENT, OR LEASE FOR SALE. The store and premises No. 495 Broome-st. to let, or the lease and good-will for sale; lease expires May, 1876; immediate possession. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SUPER MONTH; a fine new cottage, completely furnished; six rooms; gas; healthy location; in perfect order; thirty minutes from City. Apply at No. 129 West 42d-st.

THE LEASE AND NEW FURNITURE of No. 164 Wooster-st. for sale. Inquire at No. 160 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION.

Crème de la Crème of

FLUSHING PROPERTY,

To be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, TUESDAY, JULY 11, SPLENDID COLLATION. FREE EXCURSION TRAIN. GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

500 VILLAGE (NOT FARM) LOTS

on graded streets, situated on

JAMAICA-AVENUE,

the court end of the accessible, sprightly, aristocratic and beautiful VILLAGE OF FLUSHING,

THREE RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Can only be sold at 2 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, July 11, 1871, on terms so easy that all may purchase in this delightful suburb, and

OWN A HOME OF THEIR OWN.

TWO TRAINS FROM TOWN EVERY HALF HOUR, and be in communication with the Metropolis by FORTY-FOUR DAILY TRAINS, running from

5½ A. M. TILL MIDNIGHT,

at rates of commutation less than daily fares on City horse-cars.

FLUSHING LAWN,

The property to be sold, being part of the estate of Wm. Bleecker, deceased, now for the first time offered to public sale, has long been regarded as the centre de charme of Flushing, and most desirable lots have been eagerly sought by speculators, but the owners, fully alive to the rapid advance in value, and for the welfare of the lovely village generally, have determined to sell only to actual residents, and to such only as will build within a reasonable time. THE VERY FINEST SUBURBAN PROPERTY in or near the City is offered. Now is the time.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN WILL leave, via JAMES-SLIP and 34TH-ST. FERRIES, AT 10 O'CLOCK NOON.

TERMS EASY. Maps and full particulars at office of

JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 2 P. M., on the premises, POSITIVE SALE OF AN ORNAMENTAL BRICK COTTAGE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., one hour from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad.

Situated on the main street, within seven minutes' walk of the station.

The house contains ten rooms, modern improvements, finished in hard wood.

For maps, &c., apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF SIXTY-FIVE LOTS OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS.

ELIAS HOWE, JR., DECEASED, BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION, UNDER DIRECTION OF PHILIP S. CROOKE, ESQ., REFEREE.

J. COLE'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 66 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the following desirable property:

MARCY-AVENUE—Seventeen lots corner of Halsey and Macon-sts.

MACON-STREET—Sixteen lots near Marcy-av.

HALSEY-STREET—Twenty-four lots near Marcy-av.; also, eight lots in rear of the above. On this property is a two-story cellar frame house; contains eight rooms, four marble mantels, &c.; also a barn and well. This property is very desirable and offers many great improvements. Sale positive; title perfect. Terms—Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for five years if desired. For full particulars apply to DIMMICK & PERRY, Attorneys, Long Island Savings Bank Building, corner of Fulton and Boerum-sts., Brooklyn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm-name of

DARNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved.

Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

The business heretofore conducted by us will be continued by

Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., who will also act as attorneys for Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., of London.

CHARLES H. DARNEY,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES J. GOODWIN,
GEORGE H. MORGAN.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking and domestic banking business, in New-York and Philadelphia, under the firm-names of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York. DREXEL & CO., No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

F. A. DREXEL, } Residing in
A. J. DREXEL, } Philadelphia.
J. H. WORTH, }
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, } Residing in
JOS. W. DREXEL, } New-York.
J. N. ROBINSON, }

PARIS, July 1, 1871.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking business, under the firm-name of

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
No. 9 Rue Scribe.
DREXEL & CO.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
JOHN H. HARJES.
EUGENE WINTHROP.

No. 94 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED MR. GEORGE HALE MORGAN.

The business will be continued under the firm of HEINEMANN, PAYSON & MORGAN.

HEINEMANN & PAYSON.

S. MUSGRAVE RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of MUSGRAVE & CO.

T. R. MUSGRAVE,
S. S. MUSGRAVE,
J. G. MUSGRAVE.

JULY 1, 1871.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1871.

Proposals in writing will be received for furnishing such materials for the Navy for the year ending June 30, 1872, as may be required by the Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of August, 1871, at which time the proposals will be opened. Bids must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be known from ordinary business letters.

Blank forms and further information, and a schedule showing the quantities of each class of articles for which bids are desired, can be obtained on application to the Commandants of the Navy-yards, and those of all the yards and stations, to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard, and the Paymaster-in-charge of each Station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examining the bids, and orders that persons who intend to bid may inspect them. It is desirable to make application for copies of those yards.

Proposals must be for the whole of a class, and blank forms for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has complied with the law in relation to the articles for which he proposes: and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received from parties who are bona fide dealers in the articles they offer to furnish. The certificate must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

Contracts will be awarded to the person who may offer the best and lowest terms and guarantees required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any bid which it may deem exorbitant.

The full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per cent. of the amount of each bill approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Pay-master of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the certificate shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The articles of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

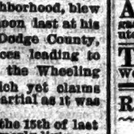
No. 1. Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 12. Leather.
No. 2. Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 13. Soap and Tallow.
No. 3. Cotton Hammock.	No. 14. Ox-hides for rope.
No. 4. Spun Yarn.	No. 15. Bunting.
No. 5. Iron and Steel.	No. 16. Ship Chandlery.
No. 6. Cordage.	No. 17. Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 7. Cast Iron.	No. 18. Stationery.
No. 8. Wrought Iron.	No. 19. Dry Goods.
No. 9. Coal.	No. 20. Firewood.
No. 10. Copper.	No. 21. Sand.
No. 11. Pig and Sheet Zinc.	No. 22. Paints and Oils.

Bids are to be made for the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARREES'



VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTZER, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 113 East 14th-st.

OFFICE OF THE

SHILLINGER ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY,

NO. 247 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 25.

This Company is now prepared to lay down their Patent Joint Sidewalk in the most artistic manner, and in any design, pattern or color desired, and at a cost far less than that of flagging.

They will also lay court-yards, areas, cellars of houses, floors of stables, &c., using the celebrated English Portland Cement, thereby insuring great durability, entire freedom from dust, smoothness of surface and beauty of finish, &c.

Specimen of the work can be seen at the Battery, Beach-street and City Hall Parks, and at Company's office.

Orders (the only genuine) received at the office of the Company.

GUERLAIN,

PERFUMER,

Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S

FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES.

Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.

PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.

Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.

H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

PLAIN PINE-APPLES AND CANTON Crapes; black, colored and white, striped and plaid, wash silks. Every variety of goods in our line, also American Indian articles. Catalogues sent per mail. FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, Nos. 527 and 529 Broadway, corner 16th-st., up-stairs.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' TURBAN HATS AND TRAY. Latest Bonnets, Tris-Day, Bargains in Feathers, Flowers and Leghorn Hats, Children's Hats, BINNS' Millinery, 647 Broadway, upstairs. This is valuable.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES, pronounced the best and cheapest, watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 8th-av., corner 18th-st., and No. 223 5th-av., corner 28th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 90 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.

DIVIDEND.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 78 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 6th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

JULY 6, 1871.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 237 BROADWAY, July 5, 1871.

A semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent. has been declared, free from Government tax, and payable on demand.

GEORGE ALGER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 10.

DIVIDEND.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 10.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 NASSAU-ST.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Alabama, numbering 1 to 4,000 inclusive, will be paid on and after that date at our office.

The Interest will likewise be paid at the same time upon similar Bonds, numbering 5,001 to 6,700 inclusive, whenever the holders of the Coupons can furnish satisfactory evidence, in accordance with the statute of Alabama, that the Bonds were held by bona fide and innocent purchasers prior to Jan. 1, 1871.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., June 28, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, payable to the stockholders registered in the New-York Agency, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, on the 20th inst., until which date the transfer-books are closed.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 22d day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS, PAYING 10 PER CENT. AND UPWARD, FOR SALE. NEW-YORK, PHŒNIX, EQUITABLE, COLUMBIA, RESOLUTE, WILLIAMSBURGH, PEOPLE'S, SECURITY, NIAGARA, UNITED STATES, BEEKMAN, CORN EXCHANGE, and others.

Marine and Fire Insurance Stocks and Scrips wanted by

E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock and scrip surplus fund, payable on demand, free of

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
REGULAR AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD!
4,000 Gross Tons Burden—8,000 Horse-power Each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC, Capt. Thompson, on Saturday, July 8, at 10 A. M.
ATLANTIC, Capt. Murray, Saturday, July 15, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Digby, Saturday, July 22, at 2 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations of the highest character, and unsurpassed for safety, speed and comfort.
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Rates of passage, according to accommodation and berth-room selected. Inside rooms, where heard motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Tickets, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Drafts for passengers to or from all parts of America, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Insurance tickets granted at lowest rates.
Cabin plans from all ports.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE STEAM-SHIP OCEANIC, CAPT. THOMPSON, leaves White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, at 6½ o'clock THIS MORNING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry so land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Anselia.....Sat. July 8 | Sidonian.....Wed. July 12
Ethiopia.....Sat. July 15 | Iowa.....Wed. July 19
Devonia.....Sat. July 22 | Ismailia.....Wed. July 26
Circassia.....Sat. July 29 | Caledonia.....Wed. Aug. 2
Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, as noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
Cabin, $75 and $70, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, allowing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $40; steerage, $26.
Return tickets can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSMAN.....Saturday, July 15
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, Aug. 12
LAFAYETTE.....DAURE.....Saturday, Aug. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO REST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75
Return steerage tickets to near and steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
[illegible] every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River, as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Wednesday, July 5, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, July 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Wednesday, July 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, July 15, 2 P. M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Drafts can be bought hereat moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Russia, Wednesday, July 12 | Algeria, Saturday, July 15
China, Wednesday, July 19 | Abyssinia, Saturday, July 22
Java, Wednesday, July 26 | Calabria, Saturday, July 29
Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 2 | Parthia, Saturday, Aug. 5
China, Wednesday, Aug. 9 | Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 12
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, to and from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $120, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Cabin tickets to Paris.....$140, gold.
Cabin tickets to Hamburg.....$140, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $100, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets, available in either steamer, at reduced rates.
Through Bills of Exchange issued, and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class, full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
ERIN, Capt. Wherrat...July 12, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman, July 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price.....July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. Freeman, Aug. 2, at 9 P. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, Capt. Williams....Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. Couch.....Aug. 16, at 8 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80; gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Saturday, July 8, at 9½ A. M.
ERIN, Grogan, Saturday, July 15, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $70 and $80, according to location; steerage, $30.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $33 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

BALTIC LLOYD.
BY STETTIN direct touching at CHRISTIAN, HALD and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and goods.
The first-class iron steam-ship
ODIN, Capt. P. Rabandon,
will sail on SATURDAY, July 8, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. Dreyer, on THURSDAY, Aug. —.
Passage, gold, $80; steerage, gold, $30.
Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed.
For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELBERG, Agents,
Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
July 15—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. Sloat, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. Lafayette Maru, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Masatlan, and also connecting for all Central American ports. Freight received until 3 P. M. of July 13.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 5, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
SHENANDOAH, Capt. A. Blanchard, (via Nassau).....July 13
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Capt. J. B. Edwards.....July 20
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. W. Ward.....July 27
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHENANDOAH, Capt. A. Blanchard, will sail on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
For Puerto Plata, Samana and Santo Domingo City.
The United States mail steam-ship PERIT, Capt. GALLEY, will leave pier No. 4, North River, SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, July 6
CITY OF MERIDA, Saturday, July 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, July 13
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from responsibility of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and valets-de-voyage or servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Castiglione, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIP
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 16 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, July 11, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 31 and 33 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and Bills of Lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wise.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. Tinklepaugh, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Sloan.....Sept. 23
These splendid steamers will run monthly, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. B. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with the Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. G. DIEBB, Agt.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NORES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Is Authorized to Act as Financial Agent for Banks, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depositary for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Eight Per Cent. Bonds
OF
WESTERN R. R. CO. OF ALABAMA.
Guaranteed by the
CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA,
and by the
GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY.
Above bonds bought and sold by
SOUTTER & CO.,
No. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE, No. 136 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.
At the Annual election held this day the following named gentlemen were elected Directors:
HENRY L. TOWNSEND, ISRAEL CORSE,
CHAS. E. SWORDS, J. VAN WAGENEN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, JOHN R. WILLIS,
AMOS R. ENO, PRESTON S. HODGES,
JOHN WATSON, WALTER BARNES,
SAMUEL WILLETS, HENRY COFFIN,
DUNCAN PELL, JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALON CUSHMAN, CHARLES H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH, JAMES B. WARD,
WILLIAM E. WARD, WILLIAM PALEN,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD, JAMES B. AMES.
EGBERT A. CLARK.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES was unanimously reelected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

BIDS
For $268,000 Ten per cent., twenty years, St. Joseph, Mo., City Bonds, coupons payable semi-annually in New-York, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of July next.
The bids will be received, either for the whole or for any part less amount, to be delivered monthly.
Fifty thousand dollars in bonds will be delivered July 15, and the balance as fast as money is wanted for the construction of the bridge, not to exceed $75,000 per month.
I reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
L. G. RAPPNER,
Treasurer St. Joseph Bridge Building Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

CHOICE SECURITIES.
Illinois Registered 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri Registered 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per Cent. Bonds.
And other safe and reliable investments, payable in this City. For sale (below par) by
VITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, O., June 6, 1871.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was
Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.
For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June last, and remain closed until further notice.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, Room 44.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company: The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock of the 10th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale to them or the whole or any part of $30,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

WE WANT A LOAN OF $30,000 FOR two years at twelve per cent. per annum; security, 20,000 acres of fine Kansas land, selected in 1869, lying in one or more counties with railroads. If loan is made will pay expense of party to examine land and title. Address WILCOX, ADAMS & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of staple Merchandise and Produce at lowest rates, and storage accommodations may be had on most liberal terms. Apply as Nos. 43 and 44 New-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE A Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION,
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.
THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
No. 95 NASSAU-ST.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.....$45,715,217
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.....$22,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 42 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST. A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, C. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE
BELLEVILLE AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE 10 PER CENT. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
LONG DOCK MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,
RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau-st.
CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.
At an election held on the 28th inst. the following named gentlemen were duly elected directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:
JAMES VAN NORDEN, WM. P. COOLEDGE,
WILLIAM K. THORN, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS, THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, J. G. GOTTSBERGER,
EDMUND BURRY, SAMUEL RAYNOR,
DANIEL PIERSON, GEORGE H. PECK,
CHARLES BUTTS, JAMES BUCHAN,
CHARLES A. PECK.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held June 28, 1871, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IOWA VALLEY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, No. 23 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be holden at Eldora, Iowa, the FIRST TUESDAY in August, 1871.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed July 1, and remain closed until Aug. 4, 1871.
J. H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF IOWA,
No. 23 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Central Railroad Company of Iowa, will be closed July 7, and remain closed until Aug. 14, 1871, for annual election.
A. L. HATCH,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871. Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1871.
CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1869 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same, immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK (VIADUCT) Railway Company.

DIRECTORS:
ALEX. T. STEWART, A. CAREY HALL,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
AUGUST BELMONT, PETER B. SWEENY,
CHAS. A. LAMONT, LEVI P. MORTON,
JAMES F. D. LANIER, HUGH SMITH,
FRANKLIN OSGOOD, WM. T. BLODGETT,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN, RICHARD O'GORMAN,
JOHN J. BRADLEY, JOSE F. NAVARRO,
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, HENRY SMITH,
WM. H. TRAVERS, EDWARD B. WESLEY,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, MANTON MARBLE,
R. B. CONNOLLY, JOHN T. JOHNSTON,
HENRY HILTON.

HENRY HILTON,
President.
HUGH SMITH,
Vice-President.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
Treasurer.
EDWARD P. BARKER,
Secretary.

By authority of the Board of Directors of THE NEW-YORK RAILWAY COMPANY, and in conformity with the terms of the act of incorporation in that respect, the undersigned Commissioners on Stock Subscriptions give public notice for and on behalf of the directors, and of such Company, that books of subscription for the capital stock thereof will be opened on WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF JUNE inst., at the following places in this City, viz.:
At the banking-house of
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st.
At the banking-house of the
BANK OF THE METROPOLIS,
No. 31 Union-square.
The Company is authorized to construct two Viaduct Railways or branches through the City of New-York, on the east and west sides thereof, from a common starting point at or near Chambers-st., between Broadway and Chatham-st.; also across the Harlem River and through Westchester County, with power to build additional lines of railway or branches from time to time, in any part of the City or Westchester County. *The property acquired by the Company is exempted from taxes and assessments during the period allowed for the final completion of the railway in the City.* The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New-York are authorized and directed, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to subscribe for *five millions* of dollars of the capital stock of the Company, whenever one million of dollars thereof has been subscribed for by private parties. *The conditional amount of stock has been already subscribed for and taken by the Directors of the Company.* On the completion of either of the lines of railway to the line of Westchester County, the Supervisors of that County are authorized to issue the bonds of the County to such amount as the Supervisors shall deem expedient, to aid in the construction and extension of the railway in and through that County. The proper equalization of the interest of shareholders and may subscribe and pay in moneys at different times, the Directors are authorized to issue scrip for balances on such payments, payable out of the earnings.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION will be as follows:
TEN PER CENT. of the amount of Stock subscribed for, to be paid in cash at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid as called for by the Board of Directors, on a notice of thirty days, but no call at any one time to exceed ten per cent.
Scrip for interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be issued by the Company, payable out of the first earnings of the Railway on all instalments paid on Stock subscribed for within thirty days after the subscription books shall be opened.
The Company reserves the right to close the subscription books at any time after the twenty-second day of July, 1871.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX'R. T. STEWART,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Commissioners on behalf of the Company.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1871.

A STATE BOND
AND
Railroad Mortgage Combined.
FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE SELMA AND GULF RAILROAD,
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
FOR SALE, FOR THE PRESENT, AT 95
AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.
These bonds are a first lien, to the extent of $16,000 per mile, on completed portion of a trunk line of railway connecting the whole system of Alabama railroads at Selma with Pensacola, the finest harbor in the Gulf.
The road passes through the finest cotton, timber and coal region in the South, which now gives large and active traffic.
The payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose currency obligations sell at above par.
The direct State debt amounts only to $6,300,000, and its indirect debt, by indorsement, $6,500,000 additional, which make these bonds an undoubted security.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 31, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Comptroller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $10 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VARIOUS makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

CABINET ORGAN, NEW, FOR SALE AT a bargain; best City make, five stops, knee swell, and all improvements. Call at No. 128 West 20th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with pleasant rooms and good country board on a farm about half a mile from the landing. For particulars of situation, &c., inquire of Mr. JOHN JESSUP, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York, or ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st., or by mail of ISAAC S. HALLOCK, Milton, on the Hudson.

ASTORIA.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR pleasant airy rooms, house standing high and table choice, will please address, for July 1, Box No. 104 Post-office, Astoria, Long Island; gentlemen will find the access easy by boat or cars.

BOARD AT MILTON ON THE HUDSON; healthy, pleasant, beautiful location, five minutes' walk from steam-boat landing and ferry; terms, $10 per week. Address H. F., Box No. 61 Milton on the Hudson.

SUMMER RESORT.—THE MOST DELIGHTFUL place for families or individuals is the NEW-JERSEY Military Institute, on the Delaware, Trenton, N. J. Inquire by mail.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—OPEN FOR SUMMER board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD IN A FARM-HOUSE ON or Lake George or Rockland Lake, where advertiser can have use of gentle horse and boat; good, plain fare necessary. Address, stating terms, &c., COOPER INSTITUTE, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PAIR OF dark brown match horses, fully 16 hands, 7 years, and believed to be perfectly sound; drive well single; warranted to come in harness; over 7 and 8 years; have been driven abroad and across the ocean; no fault. Apply at private stable No. 105 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY WELL BRED AND handsome Kentucky bay saddle horse, broken to saddle and harness; is a perfect saddle horse for lady or gentleman, having all gaits; sold only for want of use; can be tried. Also, a very handsome DRIVING PONY, 7 years old, 12½ hands high and very gentle. Both suitable for children. Inquire at stable, corner 77th-st. and 3d-av.

A FINE SPAN OF BAY HORSES FOR SALE, right from Onondaga County, perfectly sound, gentle and kind, sixteen hands high, and can trot together in 2.40. Inquire for STILWELL, at Brown's stables, 6th-av. and 125th-st., south-east corner.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BRIGHT sorrel mare; 15½ hands high, 9 years old. Fine driver, and warranted perfectly sound and kind. Apply at residence No. 15 East 126th-st., between the hours of 9 and 3, to-day only.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S SADDLE HORSE, Chestnut Color, well bred, well bitted; Virginia stock; 15½ hands high; 7 years old. Inquire at private stable, No. 120 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO COUPES IN GOOD ORder, with horses and harness, or separate; a large mare, 900; one the horse, sound and kind, milkman or grocer. Apply at No. 235 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE BAY horse; sound and kind; will show 2.45. Apply to B. MOORE, No. 241 7th-av., near 26th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO FINE ROOMS FOR MAN AND wife, or three gentlemen; four single small rooms, with board, in the fine new private boarding-house No. 226 24-st., between 10th and 2d-avs., all conveniences.

No. 26 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or single; also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; references required. Address No. 114 River Terrace.

No. 53 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR BROADway.—Desirable Summer residence; spacious rooms; superior board for families and gentlemen; Summer prices; references exchanged.

TO LET—PLAIN FURNISHED ROOMS, with a French family; accommodation for housekeeping; references required; rent very low. Apply at No. 52 West 33d-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 16 to Oct. 1.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE.
In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as a delightful Summer house, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points.
S. H. MOSELEY,
Former partner Brevoort House.

SURF HOUSE, EAST BEACH, N. H., OLIVER H. PHILBROOK & SON, PROPRIETORS.
A quiet, retired Summer resort; close to the Beach; newly finished and refurnished for this season; strictly temperance; the best of entertainment; terms $2 per day; transient rates $10 per week. Last season this company included ten clergymen and their families.

MONTOWESE HOTEL,
BRANFORD, Conn. This delightful Summer resort four hours' ride from New-York by the New-Haven and Shore Line Railroad, now open. Best accommodations for fishing, sailing, and bathing. Large and comfortable rooms in a cottage near the Hotel. WILLIAM BRYAN, Jr., Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

ALBURGH SPRINGS HOUSE, ALburgh Springs, Vt., will be opened for the reception of guests June 10, 1871. This house (which is in its grounds, and the principal Springs) is located near the banks of the beautiful Missisquoi Bay, Lake Champlain, sixteen miles north from St. Alb

LONG BRANCH RACES.

Fourth Day of the Monmouth Park Meeting.

All the Favorites Beaten—Unlooked Winner of the July Stakes, Chillicothe of the American Club Prize and Conductor of the Tweed Purse.

Long Branch long ago established the reputation of being one of the most fascinating, because it is one of the most charming Summer resorts to be found on the Atlantic shore. Fashion long since declared that the Branch was delightful enough in its situation and surroundings to satisfy the most æsthetic demands of the ultra-fashionable people of the Metropolis, and they who worship at her glowing shrine were ready to accept the dictum of their goddess and do all manner of proper obeisance at her silken feet. But it was not until the devotees of the turf went deftly to work, and with an enthusiasm in every way worthy of their cause, established Monmouth Park, making that place a thing of beauty, and, it is to be hoped, a joy for ever—it was not until this was done, that Long Branch placed itself in the first rank of American watering-places. How bright is the record that Monmouth Park has made since it was first opened, one year ago, to the ambitious horse, seeking distinction in the equine annals of the country, every sporting man on the continent well knows. The record is decidedly good, and the present meeting, which opened on Fourth of July Day, has contributed much toward making it such.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the meeting. It was known as the Americus Day. There were three races, and two of them were for the Americus Club Purse of $2,500, and the Tweed Purse for $1,000. The other contest—which was the first run—was for the July Stakes, valued at $800, to which was added a sweepstakes of $50 each, for two-year-old colts and fillies. These prizes attracted an immense concourse of people.

Hundreds of City folk went down to the Branch to spend the day. Some of them went down to do some betting; others put in an appearance for the sole purpose of seeing the fun, and these were, as a rule, the wiser of the two classes of visitors from the Metropolis. When they arrived there they found the track in fine order, and the weather somewhat pleasanter than it was on Tuesday. A cool breeze refreshed the multitude, and helped to make the occasion exceedingly enjoyable.

The dramatic feature of the day was the display made by the Americus Club—a valuable piece of property owned by "Boss" TWEED—which came down to the Branch from its suite of palaces at Greenwich, Conn., and indulged in a huge clam-bake after the races were over. The men of the Americus Club, each wearing an Americus badge, which, when rapped by a diamond pin, had the true "ring," marched off the boat to music made by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, filed into the cars and were soon parading in front of the grand stand, at the Park, where they broke ranks and repaired to the seats on the stand, after having regaled themselves at the various bars down-stairs. The band stationed itself in the ladies' department of the grand stand, and at intervals did some excellent music. Nearly all of the notabilities of the Americus Club were present, and they seemed to consider their Club the sole monopolist of the glory of the occasion. They presented a striking contrast with the appearance made by the Americuses on their first visit to Greenwich years ago, when they sailed up the Sound in a rickety old sloop and pitched a leaky tent on the very spot where the Club-house now stands. Now the Club owns a steamboat named after itself, and its members boast that they own more diamonds than any similar organization to be found anywhere. "Boss" TWEED is their permanent deity, before whom they bow in smiling submission and to whom they render all their daily homage.

The racing was very good yesterday, but the favorites were beaten in every case. The turnouts were more than usually showy. JIM FISK—Col. FISK or Admiral FISK, as he is sometimes called—displayed a gorgeous equipage with eight in hand. The trappings of this vehicle were of the most emblazoned character. They shone and glittered in the sunlight, and were not at all calculated to be good for weak eyes. On the ladies' stand the array of beauty was never surpassed at Monmouth Park. The dresses were most elaborate and costly, while the disposition on the part of the fair ones to show their appreciation of the exercises of the day was manifested in many volleys of laughter and showers of bewitching smiles. It was one of the pleasantest days ever experienced at the Branch, and the sport of to-day—the last of the meeting—will have to be very brilliant if it should prove more enjoyable.

THE RACING.

Three races were set down for yesterday afternoon at Monmouth Park; in reality seven were run, as one of them was not decided until the fifth heat. All the favorites were beaten, and a majority of the betting men went home with heavy hearts and light pockets. The first race for the July Stakes comprised thirteen entries only, four of which started. These were *Malita*, SANFORD'S filly by *King Lear*, *Experience Oaks* and *Hubbard*. *Malita* was the favorite, but disappointed her backers by coming in third. The five pounds extra, weights and the additional quarter mile proved to be too much for this promising filly of Gen. BUFORD'S. The second race on the list was for the Americus Club Purse, mile heats, best three in five. This was a hotly-contested race of five heats, in which all had a show for the purse except *Hamburg*, who was ruled out after the third heat, not having secured first place in any of the previous heats.

Lyttleton won the first heat, *Susan Ann* the second, and *Chillicothe* the third, fourth and fifth.

The final event of the day was the Tweed Purse of $1,000 for beaten horses, all ages. Nine horses were entered in this race, and all started. The race was won by the skillful riding of *Hubbard's* jockey, who let his horse trail along till within fifty yards of the stand, when he made a rush and landed him across the score half a length ahead.

THE JULY STAKES.

The first event of the day was the race for the July Stakes, value $800, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for two-year-old colts and fillies, the winner of the Ropeful Stakes to carry five pounds extra, the second horse to receive $100, and the third $50 out of the stakes; distance, three-quarters of a mile. There were thirteen entries in this race and four starters, as follows: A. BUFORD'S ch. f. *Malita*, C. C. & R. H. PARKE' b. f. *Experience Oaks*, McDANIEL'S ch. c. *Hubbard*, and SANFORD'S chestnut filly by *King Lear*. *Malita* was the favorite, selling in the pools at odds of two to one against the field. SANFORD'S and McDANIEL'S entries sold as second and third choice. The horses got off, after a number of false attempts, with an extremely bad start, being strung out for nearly six lengths—*Malita* was first, *Susan Ann* second, *Hubbard* third and *Experience Oaks* fourth. Before the first quarter was finished *Experience Oaks* had gone through the lot, and led half a length. In this order they ran round the north turn and started down the stretch. As they came within 100 yards of the stand the weight and distance began to tell on *Malita*, and she fell back next to SANFORD'S filly. *Hubbard* made a rush, passed *Experience Oaks* within forty yards of the stand, and led across the score one length, with *Experience Oaks* second, *Malita* third, and SANFORD'S filly last. Time—1:51.

AMERICUS CLUB PURSE.

The great event of the day was the second race for the Americus Club Purse of $2,500, for all ages, mile heats, best three in five; first horse $1,750, second horse $500, third horse $250. The first purse is contributed by the American Club. Four horses were entered, and all started as follows: TAYLOR PAGE'S b. c. *Hamburg*, D. J. CROUSE'S b. c. *Chillicothe*, H. F. MCGRATH'S b. f. *Susan Ann*, and JOHN HARPER'S celebrated b. c. *Lyttleton*. *Lyttleton* led by a length at the start, *Susan Ann* was second, *Hamburg* third, and *Chillicothe* last.

Lyttleton maintained the same position till the finish, while *Susan Ann* ran second nearly to the half-mile pole, when *Hamburg* passed her and began to hurry up the favorite. *Lyttleton* won by less than a length, *Hamburg* was second, and *Susan Ann* third. Time of heat—1:47¾.

In the second heat *Lyttleton* again got off with the lead, but was passed on the turn by *Susan Ann*, who led six lengths at the quarter-pole. *Lyttleton* running second, with *Chillicothe* head and head with him, *Hamburg* pegging along in the rear. No further changes were made until coming down the home stretch, when *Chillicothe* ran in ahead and won the second heat in the race, four lengths behind *Susan Ann*, the winner. *Lyttleton* was half a length behind, and *Hamburg* last. Time of heat—1:47¾.

In the third heat *Susan Ann* led off, followed by *Chillicothe* and *Lyttleton*, who was still the favorite. *Chillicothe* went to the front at the quarter-pole and led past the half-mile pole by half a length. *Lyttleton* and *Susan Ann* were running side by side, and very well up to the rear. On the turn into the home stretch *Susan Ann* showed in front for a moment, then fell back to third place. As they neared the stand, *Hamburg* made a rush and was only three-quarters of a length behind *Chillicothe* as he crossed the score. *Susan Ann* was third and *Lyttleton* fourth. Time of third heat—1:47¾.

Hamburg was ruled out at the end of the third heat, not having won either of the previous ones. *Lyttleton* was still the favorite, as even amounts against the field. *Chillicothe* led off, and was closely followed by *Lyttleton* all the way around the south turn; they passed the half-mile pole together, six lengths in advance of *Susan Ann*. Their positions were not changed till within a few yards of the stand, when *Susan Ann* took second place. *Chillicothe* crossed the score half a length in advance, followed by *Susan Ann* and *Lyttleton*. Time of fourth heat—1:46¾.

Chillicothe was now the favorite at large odds, as *Lyttleton* had weakened perceptibly, and *Susan Ann* looked ready to quit. *Chillicothe* got off with the lead in the fifth heat, and was closely followed by *Lyttleton* all the way to the stand; in fact, on the south turn *Lyttleton* showed in front for a moment. *Chillicothe* came in winner by half a length, *Lyttleton* second, four lengths in front of *Susan Ann*. Time of fifth heat—1:46.

THE TWEED PURSE.

The final event of the day was the Tweed Purse, $1,000, for beaten horses, all ages; those beaten once allowed five pounds; twice, ten pounds; the second horse to receive $200 out of the purse. This purse was a tribute from Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED. Distance one and a half miles. Nine horses were entered in this race, as follows: DENISON & CRAWFORD'S b. f. by *Censor*, AUG. BELMONT'S ch. f. *Nellie James*, JOHN CORFEE'S ch. c. *Judge Durell*, CARROLL & COAE'S b. c. *Orioles*, D. MCCOON'S b. h. *Geo. W. E. Baldock*, Dr. ONEIL BROWN'S b. f. *Belle Meade*, and D. J. CROUSE'S b. f. *Romance*. *Judge Durell* was the favorite. After a number of attempts they got off, with *Orioles* first and *Belle Meade* last, the rest in a bunch; in this order they ran around to the half-mile pole, when *Judge Durell* took second place and *Orioles* third. *Orioles* led by a length, with *Judge Durell* two lengths in advance of *Belle Meade*, and *Romance* fourth